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COMMERCIAL & GENERAL REVIEW

A MASTER OF MIND

Whether one agrees with him or not, J. F. Willumsen (1863–1958) must be considered the greatest contemporary Danish artist. As a painter and sculptor he started off with Impressionism, went on with Symbolism, and then turned to Expressionism. To the common man his extraordinary strength of mind was, perhaps, his most fascinating quality. By Sigurd Schultz..... *page 13*

NEW PATTERNS IN ADULT EDUCATION

Danish folk high schools, while maintaining their humanistic traditions, are helping young men and women to adjust themselves to a modern technical environment. Many countries have drawn on the experience of the homeland of folk high schools, which in recent years has developed some new forms in adult education. By Jørgen Bøgh..... *page 17*

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ONE IN TWO AN ACTIVE SPORTSMAN

A comprehensive survey of the public approach to sport was carried out recently in Denmark. It has provided a great deal of interesting information concerning the extent and intensity of the interest in sport among both active and passive followers. By Aage Bo..... *page 21*

NURSERY RHYMES ARE INTERNATIONAL

One of the greatest authorities on English folklore, Halliwell, suggests that many of the oldest English Nursery Rhymes are of Scandinavian origin. Whether Halliwell is right or not, one thing is sure: children all over the world still know and love these ancient rhymes. By Doreen and Lars Bo ..... *page 23*

THE KING's OWN MEN

The Royal Guards are one of the most distinguished of Danish regiments, outstanding by reason of their traditions and military prowess and the old comradeship of their former members. They are also one of the most popular regiments. Every day the guardsmen in bearskin caps march through Copenhagen in procession, followed by young people and visitors. As one of the oldest Danish regiments they celebrated on June 30 this year their 300th anniversary. By Finn Borberg..... *page 26*

WHITE GOLD

Sugar—produced from beet—is such an important item in the Danish economy that it has been called "white gold". Besides sugar, Denmark exports sugar beet, beet seed, and the machinery for extracting the sugar—all of them of unexcelled quality. By Frank Hernov *page 29*

NECESSARY TO WELL-BEING

Lard has been used medicinally for centuries, and so must obviously be pure. Purity is only one of the qualities which make Danish lard a popular food in households large and small. Lard is quite simply a "concentrated form of energy"..... *page 31*

THEY LIKE TO MAKE IT GOOD

Healthy stock, thorough-going hygiene, generations of experience, modern technical equipment, and a regular sporting interest in turning out a product that is good and cheap account for the outstanding position of the Danish dairying industry in the world's most discriminating markets. By Holger Ellert..... *page 33*

NAPOLEON FATHERED CIGAR EXPORTS

It is only in wartime that Denmark grows tobacco, and yet Danish cigars rank with the best. The cigar-making firm which was founded 130 years ago by a fugitive from French military service does a large international business and has the most up-to-date cheroot factory in Europe. By H. C. Nielsen..... *page 35*

The cover drawing relates to the article on J. F. Willumsen and shows one of this artist's principal works, "A Woman Mountaineer", which he painted in 1904 on the basis of studies made during a journey to the alps. The figure is a portrait of the artist's wife, Edith Willumsen, sculptor. (After a lithograph from 1947)

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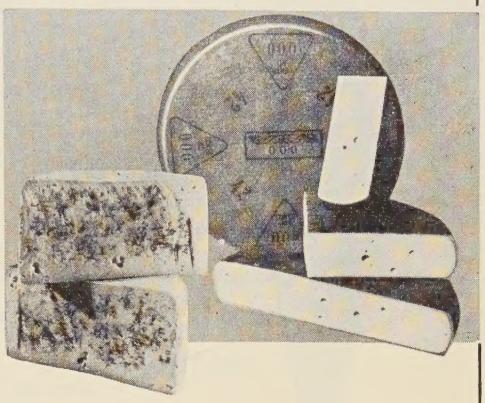

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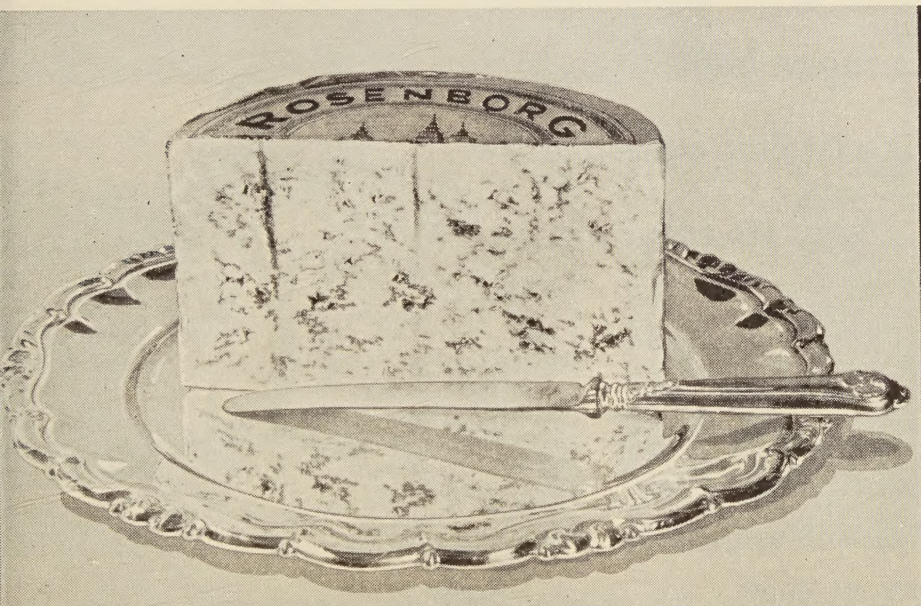

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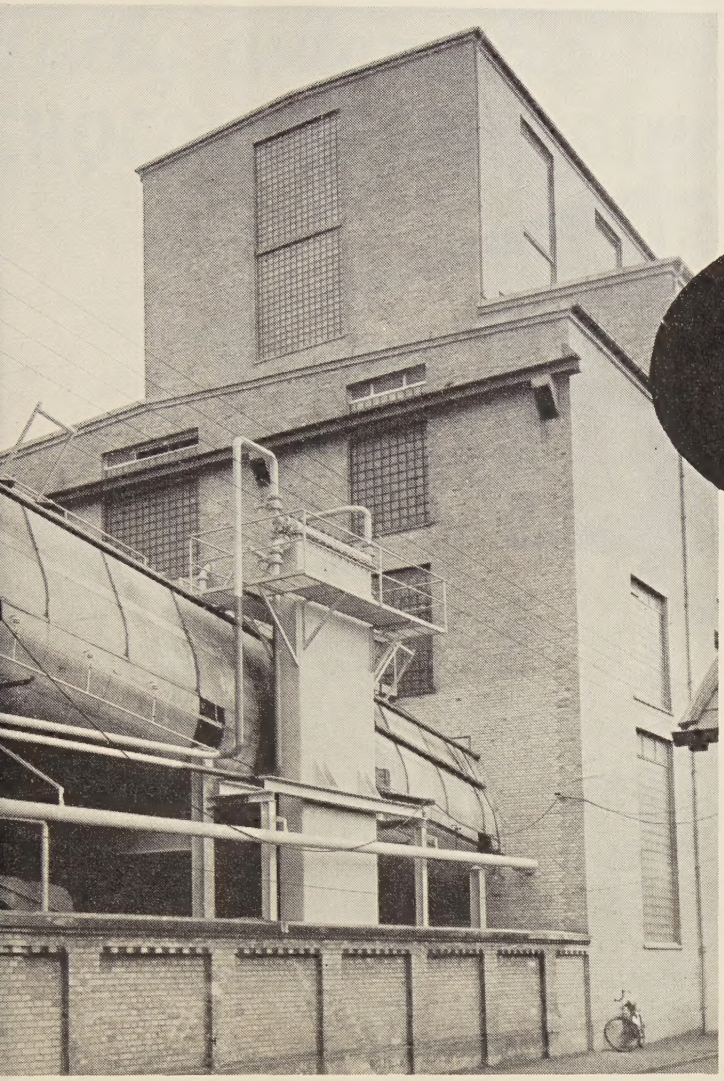

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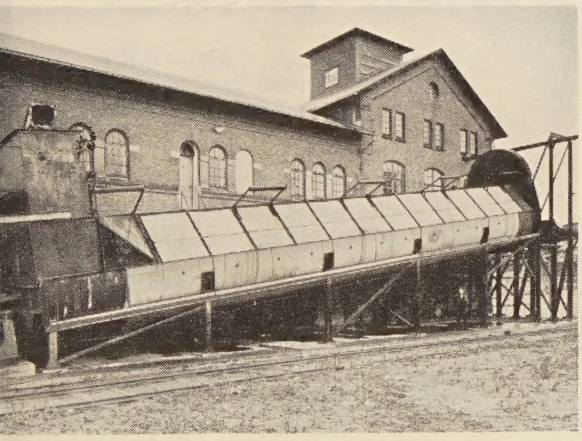

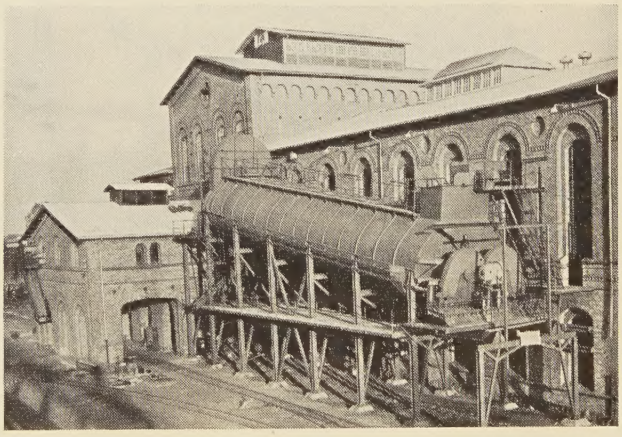

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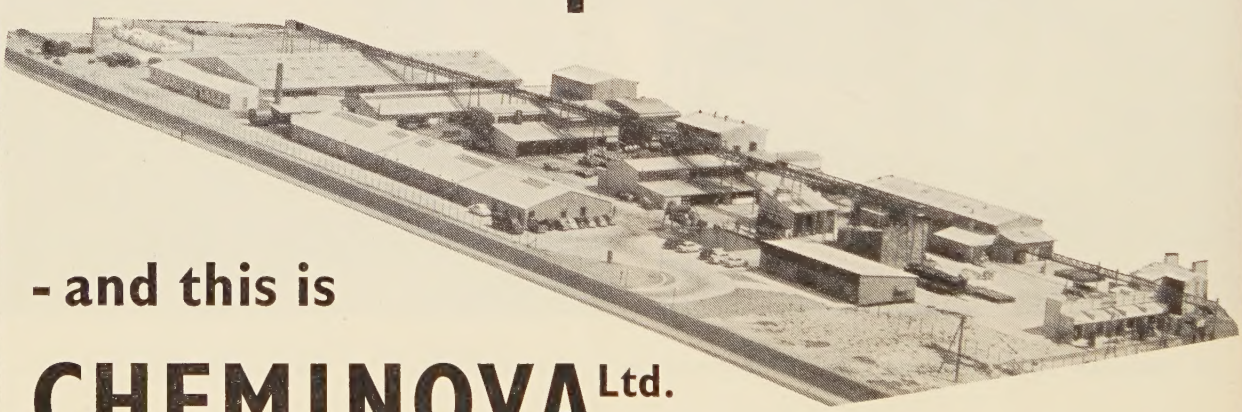

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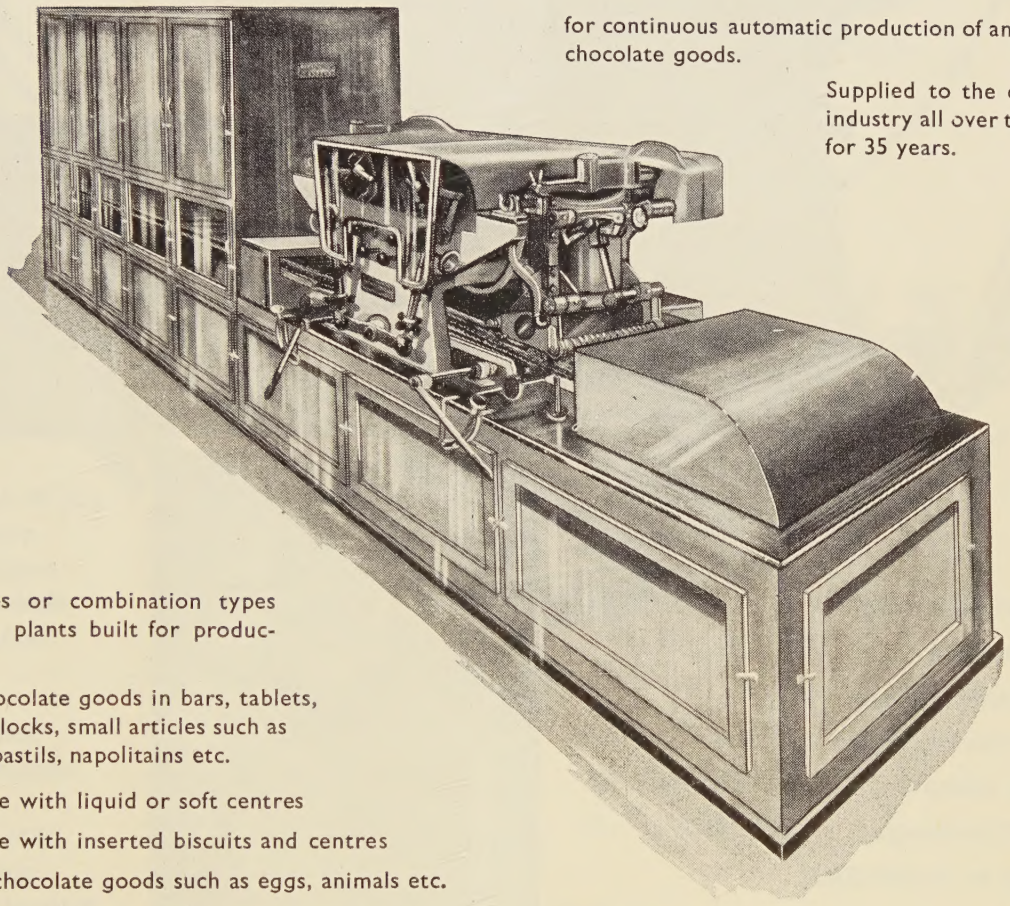

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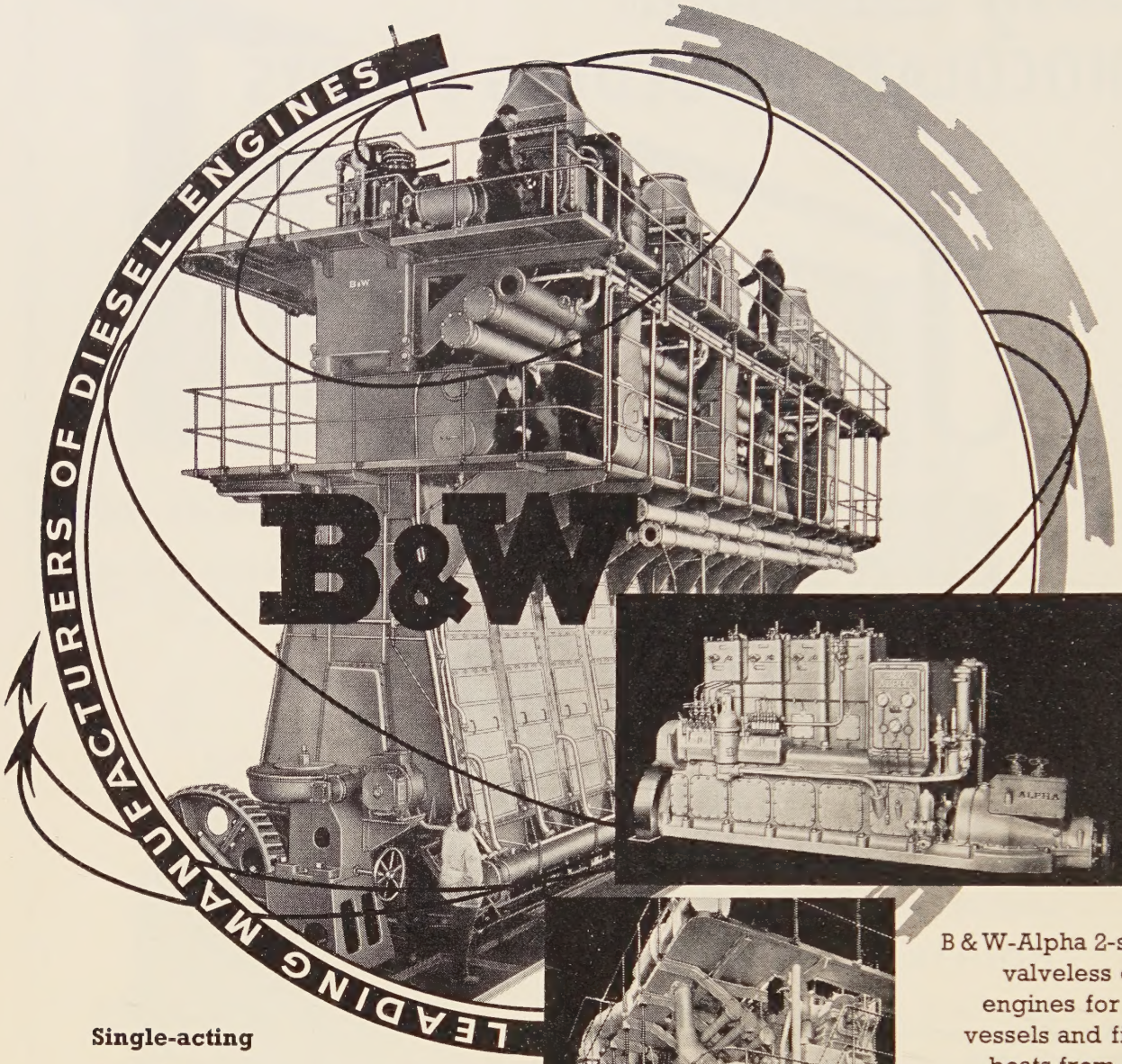

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DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL
NUMBER 27 . AUGUST 1958

A Master of Mind

By Sigurd Schultz
Director, the Willumsen Museum, Frederikssund (and the Thorvaldsen Museum, Copenhagen)

Whether one agrees with him or not, J. F. Willumsen (1863–1958) must be considered the greatest contemporary Danish artist. As a painter and sculptor he started off with Impressionism, went on to Symbolism, and then turned to Expressionism. To the common man his extraordinary strength of mind was, perhaps, his most fascinating quality

The Danish painter J. F. Willumsen lived in the 1890s in Paris, and joined the artists who created the movement we call Symbolism—the movement of which the central figure is Paul Gauguin. At that time Willumsen belonged to the pioneers in the general European development in the visual arts.

Willumsen had in a marked degree the synthesizing mind that is characteristic of the nineties, the one in which experiences and impressions remain unresolved, accumulate, and must find release in a work of art, in a synthetic formula which relieves the artist's mind. He was a brooder, driven to seek an explanation of human existence; an experimentalist who not only occupied himself with several arts (painting, sculpture, architecture, etching, woodcutting, lithography) and mastered their techniques, but who also sought new artistic forms and modes of expression.

It is by reason of such personal qualities that the Symbolism of the nineties laid the foundations of the immensely varied art we have seen develop in our own century. Symbolism sought personality both inwardly in relation to the individual and outwardly in respect of life. It fought for the liberation and sovereignty of the individual personality both humanly and artistically. That was to become the governing idea of twentieth-century art; and it was also to become the drama of Willumsen's life's work.

Jens Ferdinand Willumsen was born in Copenhagen on September 7, 1863, and obtained his principal training at the Danish Academy of Arts during the years 1881–85. Like so many gifted young men he threw himself into what was uppermost at the time, and this was realistic painting. He and his contemporaries intensified the delineation of the reality they saw around them, so that it acquired a certain propagandistic, socially tinged tendency. It left in his mind a pessimism which he never quite lost, and which continued to work upon his conception of life's problems. But in 1888 he saw a large exhibition of contemporary French art which Carl Jacobsen of the Carlsberg breweries had arranged in Copenhagen. The exhibition included a few pictures by French Impressionists (Manet, Monet, Sisley, Raffaëlli). They made so strong an impression on him that in November of that year he went to Paris and stayed for a couple of months in Spain. In the pictures he painted there before returning home in June 1889 we see how, in a few months, he advanced from the Realism at home to the prevailing pictorial standpoint of Paris.

Willumsen, however, by-passed Impressionism, and never subscribed to its particular pictorial conception and special artistic technique. Returning home, he passed straight into the "synthesizing" art that was to be the precursor of the Symbolist movement. This was what Emile Bernard and Paul Gauguin preached, and which had its first sensational exhibition in the Café Volpini at the World Fair in Paris in 1889.

Back in Copenhagen, Willumsen, in the winter of 1889–90, produced three etchings, which mark a break with his previous artistic approach. They are completely "synthesized" both in thought and in artistic mode of

"Two Women Parting after a Chat" (Brittany, 1890)

expression, and quite emancipated from all artistic tradition. Willumsen had thereby taken his place in the foremost rank as a pioneer in the development of European art at that time.

One of these etchings ("An Election Day in Copenhagen") was a colour-etching, printed in several colours. Willumsen had conceived the idea of cutting the copper plate up, inking each piece with the colour it was to have, and arranging all the pieces in position so that the complete sheet could be printed at one and the same time. This was to be fundamental to his Symbolist painting in the years to come; for thereby he was led into the flat painting which is characteristic of Symbolism. When he afterwards settled in Paris, from March 1890 to September 1894, the first picture that he painted straight after his arrival, "Picture of Life on the Paris Quays", was a fully developed Symbolist work. It was produced just before the painters and authors assembled at the Café Voltaire to proclaim the new movement under the name "Symbolism". As an addition to the title Willumsen gave the picture this philosophical explanation, which conveys a very good impression both of the "synthesizing" idea and of the new aesthetic theory:

Movement, Vitality

"People, horses, and carriages move hither and thither, crossing each other's path like ants in an anthill. In order to increase the impression of agitated life, special emphasis is laid on the illumination of areas of colour near the edges, the colour being there intensified and surrounded by its complementary colour, black areas surrounding a whiter and white areas surrounding a blacker."

This explanatory text also indicates Willumsen's independent standpoint in relation to his French colleagues. In contrast to them he lays special emphasis on the movement of the figures, their striking vitality; just as he preserves a close connection with contemporary Realism, though in a Symbolist spirit.

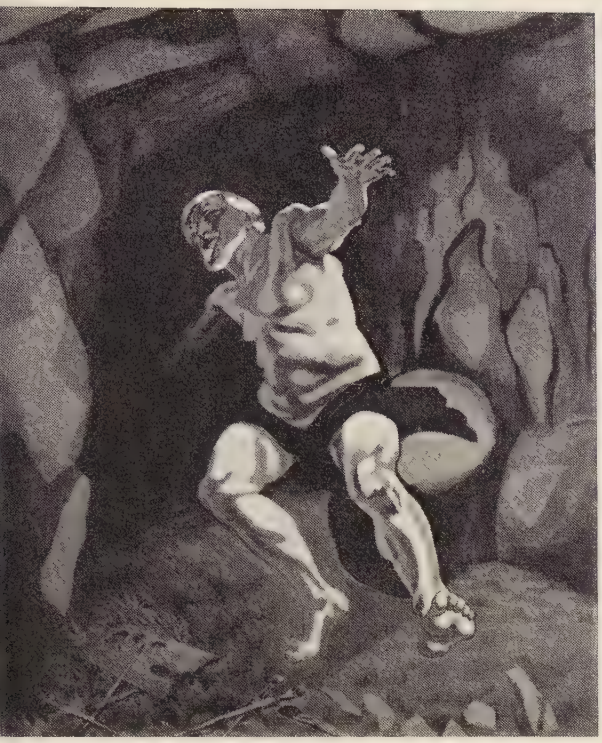
In this spirit Willumsen painted in Paris a number of pictures which form a special period in his work. Some of them show a moralizing, propagandastic tendency, as in "Montagnes russes" (Paris, 1890), representing "A promenade of cocottes in Paris", and in "Stonebreakers in a Luxuriant Mountain Region" (Paris, 1891), in which he philosophizes over the burdensome life of man as opposed to the carefree animal world. A third picture, "Two Women Parting after a Chat" (Brittany, 1890), was accompanied by a classically lucid explanation of the difference between the (instantaneous) principle of Impressionism and the theoretical concept of Symbolism. It read:

"Two women part after a chat; they are in the double motion of turning and walking, turning round and beginning to go at the same time. In order to emphasize this impression the figures are drawn out horizontally as far as possible, the thick-set proportions of the women helping to this end. The patches of sunlight with which the picture is flecked are intended to give it an agitated character."

The Great Relief

Strong scenic impressions from a summer journey to Norway in 1892 set him pondering over the problem of existence: the place of human life in relation to omnipotent Nature. It led to a large painting, "Jotunheim" (Paris, 1892–93), of the wild desolate mountain scenery of the North. On its frame he placed representations of figures in broken relief. They were a symbolic expression both of the people who by knowledge and reason seek to find the connection between the infinitely great and the infinitely small (a problem which may be said to be particularly relevant to present-day science), and of the folly and reprehensible indifference of the rest of mankind to the problems of existence. In 1893 he also produced the sketch of a vast work, a great relief, which in pictorial was to set forth form the personal philosophy at which he had arrived, assisted by the writings of Carlyle, who at that time was read in the circle of Paul Gauguin. This work, "The Great Relief", was only undertaken when

"Picture of Life on the Paris Quays" (Paris, 1890)



"Titian Dying": first picture in the series with the same title (1935) J. F. Willumsen's Museum, Frederikssund

he State Museum of Art commissioned it (with the upport of the New Carlsberg Foundation) on Willumen's sixtieth birthday in 1923. It was completed in 1928 nd is now in the Willumsen Museum at Frederikssund. n this work he represented existence as a duality, an nterplay of two forces: on the one hand human will, nergy, and reason; on the other, emotion and instinct. he surrounding groups of figures are intended to illuirate the point that harmony, the proper balance or the ack of balance between these forces, determines human appiness.

The Symbolists failed to develop what they had started ith so much energy. At the beginning of the century ymbolism in France became Post-Impressionism. Wilumsen abandoned the new idiom which had characterized im in his Symbolist works and reverted to the pictorial orm that had prevailed since the time of the Renaissance, n which space is an illusion got by linear perspective and ght is more dominant than colour. At the same time he etained the ideas which had governed his artistic work. Ie merely developed them in another way.

Out into Nature

In 1901 Willumsen went to the Alps. They aroused an motional poetry in him. He formulated a new slogan, Out into Nature", which was reflected in three of his ost important works.

The first, "A Woman Mountaineer" (1904), which was spired by his wife, the sculptor Edith Willumsen, symolizes Nature's exaltation of man (see cover and text on ge 1).

The Second, "After the Storm" (1905, National Gallery Oslo), is Nature which crushes man, playing with denies like the waves with pebbles on the beach.

Together the two pictures represent the same interplay constructive and destructive forces in life which Willumsen had sought to illustrate in "Jotunheim" and "The Great Relief". "After the Storm" is the pessimistic counterpart to the happy combination of strength and love in "The Woman Mountaineer". Together they form the ethical and perhaps also the artistic culmination of Willumsen's life's work.

The third picture, "Children on the Beach" (or "Sun and Youth", 1910, now in the Art Museum at Gothenburg), which is Willumsen's largest canvas, simply stresses Nature as the source of health. It stands at the zenith of his development, as a hymn to life and a climax of optimism.

Willumsen had now exhausted the potentialities of the Renaissance form as far as he was concerned. At the end of 1910 he again went south—to Spain and Tunis. Fresh inspirations poured in upon him; colour flowed irresistibly and originally into his painting. This had happened even during his visit to Spain in 1889. At that time it scarcely had any particular consequences, but now it occurred with far greater force, taking absolute control over his mind and senses.

Another Change

Willumsen became all at once an Expressionist, in an artistic change even more abrupt than before; without, indeed, the egocentric self-examination of the Expressionists, but in a purely artistic way in the treatment of plastic form and colour and in the interpretation of the impressions he received with an open mind. It was perhaps the strangest occurrence in Willumsen's artistic career. At one stroke he was again abreast with the general European trend, and the third culminating point in his life's work occurred.

Colour flourished in his painting, now in sharp contrasts, now in light-drenched radiance; and there can be pictures where it seems to pour from the very heart of his personality. We experience immediacy in Willumsen, when the painter takes over from the brooder. We see that there was in him a spontaneous painter alongside the conscious striver. There appeared also an Expressioni-

"After the Storm" (1905). National Gallery, Oslo

stic intimacy of feeling; intensive strength in the spiritual projection of the picture. The best pictures from this period include the ones he painted at Toledo and Cordova in 1915, as well as a number of large figure compositions, like that of the poet Sophus Clausen reading one of his poems (1915, Art Museum at Århus), and "Supper" (1918, Willumsen Museum at Frederikssund), showing his wife and children.

Autobiographical Pictures

In September 1933 Willumsen was 70; and between 1935 and 1938 he painted the remarkable series of large canvases which he called "Titian Dying": three pictures comprising, besides the title picture, in which he himself appears as Titian dropping his brushes and palette, "The Stone Statue" (a Willumsen in torment) and "The Celestial Riddle", with himself as a sphinx hovering in space. The first of them is masterly in composition; a counterpoise of vigorous colour tensions, holding the heavy figure fast in uncertain balance against the empty space.

These pictures are clearly autobiographical, since all three bear the artist's self-portrait. But what was the meaning? Was there a fear of death in them; grief that the vitality was being sucked from the strong man with age—defiance and bitter self-assertion?

Together with these came two mountain pictures, also from 1938: "Mists and Patches of Snow on Mountain" and "The Last Glimmer on Mont Blanc" (both, like the series, in the Willumsen Museum at Frederikssund). The two pictures make a pair, a dualistic pair. They expres the dualism always manifest in Willumsen's philosophy at the summits of his achievement; the contrast betwee the pessimism of his youth and the optimism which seeme to him in his mature manhood the goal which man mus strive for.

Willumsen had again gone to the mountains. What did they reply? They laughed at his regrets with the grimace of the patches of snow and odd figures on the mountain sides. But the moon floated alone in the intense cold above Mont Blanc. Up here in the heavens there is an eternity which exhausts our perception. But it is out of reach of man's individualism and egocentricity.

Willumsen, indeed, had given a dramatic conclusion to his life's work. Even though rich things came later from his workshop, among the dross of his old age, this was to remain his last word on the matters which had been to him the most important of any.

Outlived the Finale

But life is not a theatre to be stage-managed. He outlived the finale, even by 20 years, and died, on April 4, 1958, in the house at Cannes which had been his home for many years, as a very old man of 94. Before then he had presented the works and studies which he still possessed, together with his collections of older art, to Frederikssund in North Zealand, where the town and the Danish Government erected a museum for him which was opened on April 15, 1957; and in the park outside, next to this monument to his work, he has now been buried.

"Supper" (1918). J. F. Willumsen's Museum, Frederikssund

New Patterns in Adult Education

By Jørgen Bøgh
Director of Civil Education in the Danish Forces

Danish folk high schools, while maintaining their humanistic traditions, are helping young men and women to adjust themselves to a modern technical environment. Many countries have drawn on the experience of the homeland of folk high schools, which in recent years has developed some new forms in adult education

The education of voluntary adult students everywhere has developed rapidly since the war. Technical progress in industry and agriculture, while giving people increased leisure and the need of more leisure facilities, has also posed new problems of education and adjustment. Work and social conditions in the modern world have changed, and all who would assert their right to a position in it must continue to learn. The static society, which could be content to give its members a basic education for life in elementary schools, is disappearing; the modern dynamic society, making the whole of life one continued adjustment and schooling, is increasingly in evidence.

The entire trend invalidates an old dogma which in the past has inhibited the development of many adults: the dogma that ability to learn diminishes rapidly after early youth. The century which started out as the "century of the child" is becoming just as much the "century of adult education".

During this development attention is often drawn to Danish adult education. In her folk high schools, Denmark has one of the oldest adult educational traditions in the world, and so it is not unreasonable to point to Danish experience. But Danish forms cannot always be transferred to countries with different traditions.

Different Aims

The difference between the Danish tradition and the adult education now growing up in some other countries lies in their aims. The prime object of Danish adult education has always been to educate *people;* many of the new movements in other countries today aim at training vocational workers. The Danish folk high school tradition meets the contemporary demand indirectly, in that students who have been humanly committed will, it believes, be better workers, soldiers, politicians, and so on. In most other countries, adult education approaches the contemporary demand directly, seeking to give people the knowledge and skills which each requires in his particular job.

Corresponding to this difference in aims there is usually a difference in the subjects taught. Danish adult education places the main emphasis on general subjects: Danish, literature, history, religion, art, and social affairs. In most other countries the emphasis is on vocational and technical subjects.

It follows that there is also a difference in method. Danish adult education seeks to create an atmosphere of interest and personal development in the student's encounter with the material, and is anxious that this educational milieu should not be disturbed by the demands of examinations. The vocational courses which are the most general form of adult education in many other countries have naturally to be rounded off by an examination or the award of certificates.

This characterization is, of course, a simplified generalization. There is, also in Denmark, much voluntary adult education of purely vocational character, as in most countries there is much general adult education. Yet the tendency is clear, and perhaps is most clearly illustrated by the fact that the substantial Government grants made to Danish folk high schools, evening schools, etc., are conditional on the general educational character of the schools. In some countries it is established practice to make Government grants towards vocational courses, general adult education being a private affair not eligible for public subsidy.

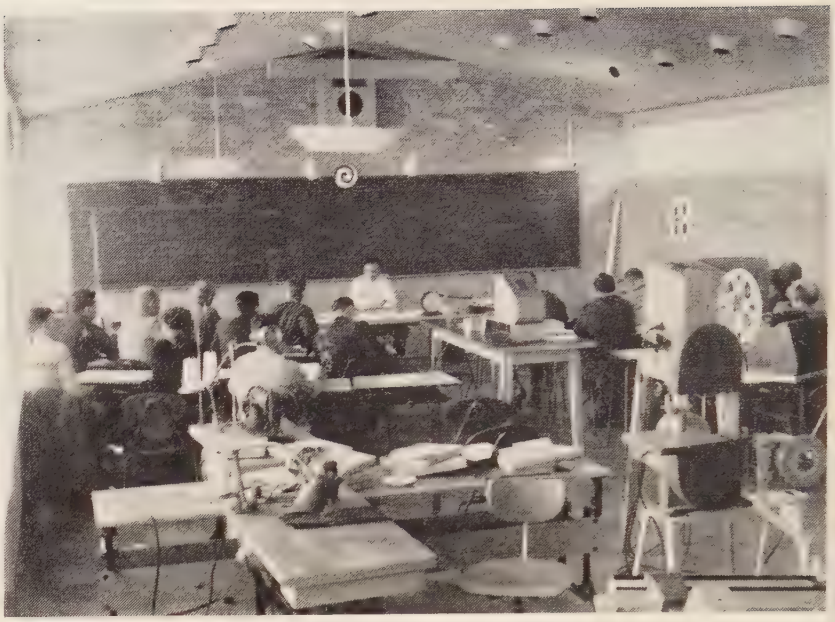
The above remarks may explain why Danish folk high schools are reluctant to

From the athletics high school at Sønderborg, South Jutland. The initials on the stone post indicate that the building was financed by the Christian the Tenth Memorial Fund (King Christian 1912–47)

admit foreign visitors making a short call, but like to have them if they will participate in the school work over a longer period. A vocational course can be studied in the examination results, educational method, material, etc., but a personality-forming school cannot be viewed from outside. It can only be experienced from within. And it requires time and personal commitment in the life of the school.

The exterior will rarely impress the visitor to a Danish folk high school. Buildings, class-rooms, and educational resources are usually unpretentious. The teachers are invariably such great individualists that there is no question of a common educational method. And although they have a common aim—the development of personality—the outlook varies from school to school. There are folk high schools inspired by every philosophy of life able to attract sufficient students to qualify for the available Government grants.

All this means that it is very difficult to get a general idea, in a short time, of what the Danish folk high schools are. But the visitor who enters into the life of a school over a period of time will experience what they are from within. Usually, the experience will be so strong that he or she will begin to consider the possibilities of introducing the idea at home.

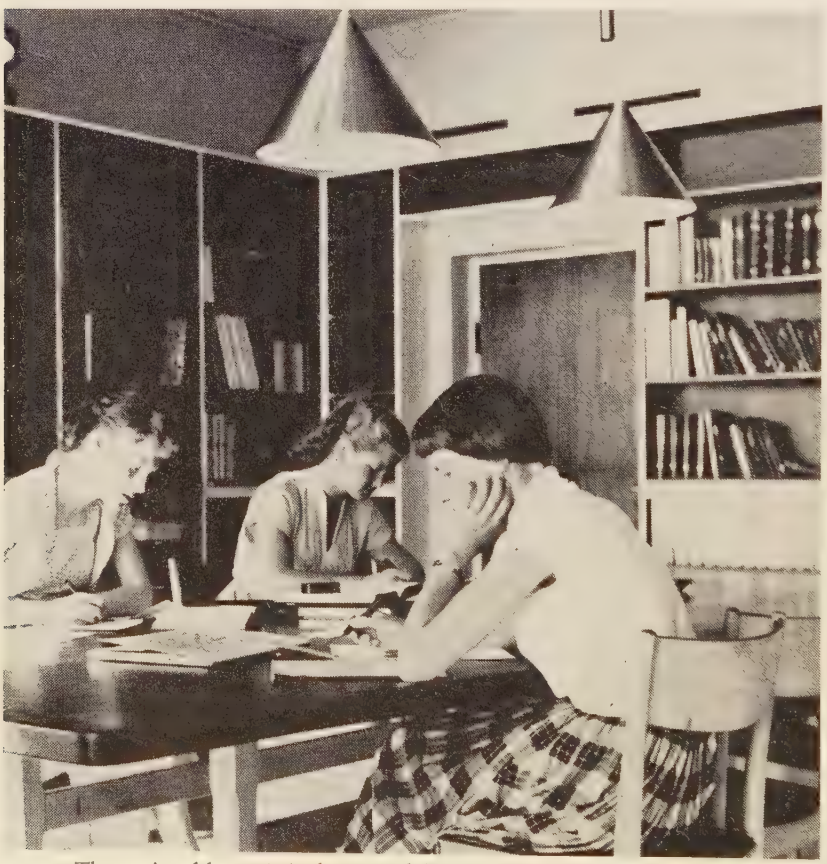


The room used for important productivity studies at Esbjerg labour high school

Setting Them Going

A folk high school is not so much an institution as an inspired meeting between people seeking knowledge for their personal development. It will never qualify the student for a particular vocation. but it will qualify him for creative and active work whatever his occupation may be. It stirs people up, sets them in motion; and so it endeavours to introduce students to the human aspects of literature, art, social affairs, and vocational problems. Thus it is chiefly a question of aesthetic and ethical education. The pioneers of the folk high school movement said that their aim was to "set their students going, so that they would never stop".

There is no doubt that this has happened in thousands of cases. The last hundred years of Danish history can show countless examples of people who have been "set going" at a folk high school and have made an outstanding vocational achievement in their respective fields. Danish parliamentary democracy, the agricultural cooperative movement, land reclamation, the trade union movement, and many other landmarks of modern Danish history have been deeply influenced by students of folk high schools. This fact has helped strongly to establish the policy of general education in the adult movement.



The continued humanistic character of the high schools calls for book studies

New Situation—New Schools

The great question is, whether this policy can be maintained in view of current social trends. An old-fashioned farming community, with little demand for technical training, and with available leisure during the winter season, provided a good background for this form of education. But what of society today, when even agriculture has been industrialized and most people are aware of the need for technical training, and when the need of general adult education is less evident and the working year no longer has a quiet period for attending school? Of course, this trend has affected the Danish folk high schools. The number of students has not kept up with the growth in the population, and the schools have

ever become so popular with towns-eople as with country people.

But it would be a mistake to measure he impact of the folk high school idea n cultural life by the attendance at these chools. They have, on the whole, main-ained their number of students and have btained a rather larger admixture of ownspeople. At the same time, many ew forms of school have appeared, early all of which would claim to be daptations of the idea to the urban ituation. There are labour high schools, thletics high schools, nursing high chools, and folk high schools with a olitical or international slant (such as Krogerup, Elsinore, Esbjerg, and Magle-s). In all these, the fellowship of a esidential school has been preserved, the eaching being directed to more specific urposes. Further, many summer schools f short duration are held at folk high chools, their length adapted to the xigencies of working hours in the owns. In particular, there is a rapid rowth in publicly subsidized evening lasses and courses organized by local governments and educational associations.

Vocational Interest

Many of these educational forms, while triving to maintain the "classical" idea f developing personality, seek to meet he desires of modern society for an ad-ustment to vocational, political, and conomic trends. Not directly vocational r technical, they prepare for no examina-ons or other awards; but they meet the tudent in his sphere of interest and on his wn vocational ground by providing ducation which, while whetting the ppetite for further technical training, xes the vocational interest in a social ontext. They seek to realize the aim of eneral education in a technical setting.

This trend will undoubtedly continue. ecently, the Danish Ministry of Educa-on appointed a commission to study the ature of the folk high schools. The com-ission has strongly recommended that olk high school courses of a general ducational nature should be incorpo-ted in certain vocational training ourses. Industrial management is sym-athetic to the idea, emphasizing that it interested in folk high school education develop personality and stimulate an terest in vocational training, but adding at it wishes to exclude purely technical aining for industry from these courses.

This new interplay between the clas-cal folk high school idea and modern emands for an adjustment to political, onomic, social, and vocational require-ments has perhaps gone furthest in the latest outcrop of the folk high school tradition, the civil education of the armed forces' personnel.

Forces High Schools

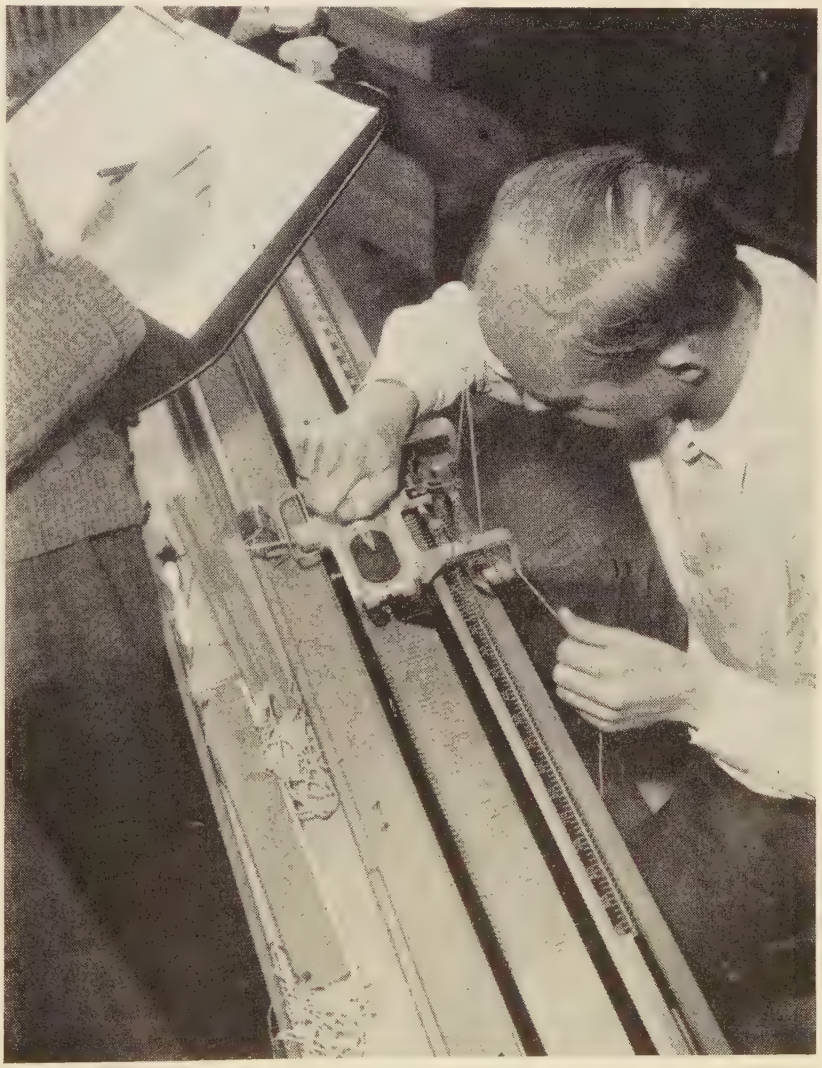
When the period of national military service was extended, five years ago, to 18 months it was realized that the personnel involved would probably try to make up for lost time by sacrificing general education for vocational training, with a consequent risk that the general educational tradition would be weakened. All the major political parties therefore agreed to introduce compulsory general education for all national service men simultaneously with the extension of the period of service.

Lessons, lasting four hours a week, comprise social subjects, foreign affairs, Danish and arithmetic, and subjects with a vocational slant.

The point of departure of all four groups of subjects is the personal situation of the young recruit, who is led to take an interest in social, international, and economic affairs in general. No technical instruction as such is given in any of these, but everything is done to develop the student's personality and sense of commitment in his future sphere.

There is naturally a great difference between the folk high schools, where attendance is voluntary and of some duration, and the civil education of recruits, which is compulsory and sporadic. The educational environment in the forces cannot be so complete, but there is the compensating advantage that it takes in not only the already educationally minded but young men from every social group, who can thus exchange their views on problems of common concern.

The Danish folk high schools are more than a time-honoured tradition. They are a vital part of contemporary Danish life: an attempt to help young men and women to adjust themselves to a modern technical environment, with the maintenance of a humanistic policy.



From Esbjerg labour high school: work study on a knitting machine

The Princess Has a Farm

Among the numerous gifts received by Princess Margrethe, the heir to the Danish throne, on her eighteenth birthday (see DFOJ, No. 26) was a real farm, situated in a typical Danish landscape in central Zealand. The Federation of Danish Agricultural Societies gave the farm of 46 hectares (114 acres) unencumbered and provided a manager. The title deeds were presented to the Princess on her birthday; and when the fields were sown and the buildings newly whitewashed she paid it a visit and took possession. "It is the finest retreat I could wish for," she said. "Farmer Margrethe", as people jokingly say now, exhibited two heifers at the annual cattle show at Bellahøj in Copenhagen. They took first prize.

The picture shows Princess Margrethe with King Frederik during a visit to one of the Princess's heifers at Bellahøj.

A Hundred Years' Friendship

The anniversary of the first treaty of friendship between Siam and Denmark was celebrated in the two countries on May 21, when their kings exchanged their highest decorations.

Dancers from the Thailand School of Dramatic Art in Bangkok formed an exotic feature of the celebrations in Copenhagen, where they performed both at the Thailand Embassy, in Tivoli, and on television.

Relations between the two countries have been so close during this long time that every Dane knows at least a little about distant Siam.

Opponents in Three Generations

Members of a Danish and a German family which for three generations have fought against each other in four wars met on a friendly footing in Hamburg recently. Those taking part in this unusual gathering were, from the Danish side, Baroness Karen Blixen (the authoress Isak Dinesen) and her brother Thomas Dinesen, V.C., and on the German, the 88-year-old General Paul von Lettow Vorbeck, commander of the German forces in East Africa in the First World War, in which Dinesen fought as a Canadian soldier in France. Their parents fought against each other at Dybbøl in the Slesvig-Holstein War of 1864 and in the Franco-German War of 1870–71, just as their grandfathers faced one another in Slesvig-Holstein in 1848.

Wanted: Nominations for a Prize

According to the charter of a Foundation established by the late writer and editor, C. J. Sonning, the Sonning Foundation, a reward, *the Sonning Prize*, of 100,000 Danish Kroner, will be granted annually from the funds of the Foundation on the recommendation of one or more European universities to a man or woman who is considered to have done meritorious work for the advancement of European civilization

The award will be made by a committee established by the Consistorium of the University of Copenhagen and presented to the recipient on the birthday of the donor, April 19, for the first time on April 19, 1959.

Proposals for the award of the Sonning Prize for 1959 should be submitted by European universities to the Consistorium of the University of Copenhagen, Frue Plads, Copenhagen K., before December 31, 1958. Proposals should contain detailed explanatory statements, including particulars of the nomiree's work and a list of his published works.

The award will be announced in Bulletin No. 2, 1959, issued by the Association Internationale des Universités, and in the DFOJ.

Milk by Tanker

Two milk tankers, built by a Danish shipyard, will cross the Atlantic this summer for Brazil, where they are to collect milk from depots along the Amazon and convey it to a couple of large central dairies. The ships, which of course are equipped with the latest refrigerating plant, are of 75 tons and each contains 12 tanks of aluminium.

Out-size Salt Vessels

The working of a salt deposit of probably upwards of 1,000 million tons has begun in North-west Jutland. The salt, which is 200 metres (600 feet) deep, is being pumped up hydraulically to an already existing chemical works, where it is dehydrated. The salt-extraction plant is being erected in two sections, which will eventually give a combined annual output of between 230,000 and 250,000 tons.

Short-wave Neon Lighting

A new, Danish-patented form of neon window signs has aroused considerable interest. Letters and figures, illuminated by short-wave energy instead of high tension, can be easily changed when suspended on a cloth-covered surface. By means of a single knob the sign can be adjusted to give an automatic flash.

Gift to West Indies

The Danish Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Henrik Kauffmann, recently presented to the American authorities in St. Thomas, West Indies, a life-size painting of King Frederik VII (1808–63) for placing in the Government building, where it hung when Denmark sold the islands to the United States in 1917. A few years ago Denmark presented America with replicas of the furniture and chandeliers for the building, which now presents the same appearance as at the time of the transfer.

The First and the Greatest

With the inauguration on June 6 of Risø atomic station on Roskilde Fjord, 35 kilometres from Copenhagen, Denmark became an official partner in the worldwide field of atomic cooperation. As the first royal persons in the world, King Frederik and Queen Ingrid were invited during the inaugural visit right inside the inmost sanctum of a reactor tank; to everyone's relief the Queen declared that she had not understood a thing. The Press also reported that Professor Niels Bohr—Denmark's and one of the world's greatest nuclear experts—came to a stop in his account of the history of atomic fission, the principle involved in the splitting of uranium nuclei by bombardment with neutrons, etc. The amiable and admired professor could not make out which was page three and which page four of his manuscript.

A new warning notice: entrance to the Gamma field at Risø

Danish women gymnasts displaying their skill

One in Two an Active Sportsman

By Aage Bo

A comprehensive survey of the public approach to sport was carried out recently in Denmark. It has provided a great deal of interesting information concerning the extent and intensity of the interest in sport among both active and passive followers

As the greatest popular movement of our time sport is an obvious subject for sociological research. Aided by a grant from a Government fund, four Danish research workers with an interest in this subject have recently carried out a comprehensive study of sport as practised in Denmark. In the course of the survey they interviewed 3,000 persons.

Players Doubled in 15 Years

The results are reported in summarized form in the Danish journal *Acta Sociologica* (Vol. 2, No. 1/1956), published in English, and they show that in the 15 years between 1938 and 1953 the number of active sportsmen was doubled. Nearly half of the total population between the ages of 15 and 35 (45 per cent) now actively pursue some form of athletics.

Football (soccer), gymnastics, and the Danish game of "handball" are easily the most popular forms, with over half a million persons actively engaged and organized. About one man in four between the ages of 15 and 40 plays football. The proportion of all persons in this age group who go in for gymnastics is 12 per cent.

A classification according to social groups shows that the proportion of organized sportsmen is greatest among the working class—33 per cent. In the middle class it is 26 per cent; among the well-to-do 23 per cent.

The number is naturally greatest in the age group ranging from 15 to 23, where it is nearly two-thirds. It is only half that proportion in the 25-35 group. Surprisingly, however, one person in five between the ages of 35 and 50 and one in 10 among those over 50 pursues some form of sports activity.

The average period of activity is about 12 years in the case of men and nine years for women, and most sportsmen (70 per cent) are active at least twice a week. It is noteworthy that they appear to be no less active on this account in various other fields. In fact, an interest in other club life is greater, on the whole, among the active than among the passive, while active sportsmen seem to read more than do the inactive. Active sportsmen also go oftener to the cinema.

Athletic activities in country districts are chiefly carried on in clubs affiliated to two large associations, which officially take rather different views of their wider aims; in respect to education and national defence, for example. Nevertheless, the study revealed that the great majority (80 per cent) of those taking part in a joint rally arranged by the two associations were unaware of any difference between the two organizations, and only a very few (2 per cent) even mentioned the ideological differences.

Fellowship and Other Reasons

The different aims advanced by the leaders do not seem, therefore, to be of material importance to the ordinary members. On the other hand, the fellowship is stressed as the most important factor, and nearly all (90 per cent) thought that their clubs should arrange dances and social gatherings.

To persons with athletic activities the club is one of the principal means of mutual contact. By means of interviews at a large rally in 1954 it was found that 60 per cent of those taking part had their five closest friends in the same sports club, and less than 10 per cent stated that none of their intimate friends belonged to it.

Another fact which emerged was that there was seldom any family disapproval of sporting activities but that, on the contrary, the family usually encouraged them.

Spectators at the Stadium: of all ages and from all social levels

The principal reasons for taking part in athletic activities were given as health and fellowship. Only one in 20 advanced competitive motives.

80 p.c. Listen to Reports

An interest in sport is expressed not only in active or passive membership of a club but also by attendance at sporting events as well as by reading newspaper reports and listening to radio commentaries.

Nearly two-thirds of those interviewed were regular readers of sports reports in the newspapers and listened to sports broadcasts. As many as 80 per cent listened in to commentaries on international matches.

Over two-thirds of those interviewed had attended a sporting event during at any rate the last 18 months. Only 8 per cent of the men interviewed had never been to a football match.

Nearly all thought sport beneficial, the majority giving health as the reason.

Those interviewed regarded it as immaterial whether they watched professional or amateur matches, the opponents of professional sports being in a minority among both men and women. But there was a strong feeling against making Danish football professional.

A special form of sporting interest takes the form of playing the official football pools. The survey showed that every other man and one woman in three did so, most of them every week and with over a krone a time.

The sporting event of the year is the international football match with Sweden. A special series of interviews was therefore carried out in connection with this match at the Copenhagen stadium on June 21, 1953.

10,000 Women at International

It was found that about a quarter of the spectators were women; in other words, about 10,000 women attend this international match against Sweden. About three-fourths of these women spectators attended with their families, while a little under one-third of the men came with their families. Nearly half belonged to the working class; and one-third of all the spectators were in the 25-35 age group.

Of the male spectators 30 per cent played football themselves; 55 per cent had played formerly, while 16 per cent had never done so.

Finally, the inquiry showed that members of the working class attended bicycle racing more frequently than the higher income groups, and that, *vice versa*, the top income group went oftener to horse races.

It is noteworthy that the main results of this Danish survey tally generally with the results of similar studies recently carried out in a number of other countries. At the same time, it should be pointed out that there are a number of problems connected with sport which the present inquiry did not touch, and which are reserved for future investigations.

Geographical and Social Problems

Let me mention a few of them at random. There is the geography of sport; the question of where which form of sport is carried on and why. There is also the social classification of sports, from the weight-lifters of the working-class districts to the Sunday horse-riders in the suburbs. And there is the whole complex of problems concerning the organizing of sport in clubs, associations, and federations, and connected with these the increasing commercialization and specialization of the club system with lawyers as chairmen and with professional trainers and groundsmen.

There is the question of the economic importance of sport: the significance of sport in commercial exchange, not only in subscriptions but also in sporting outfit, installations, and travel. And there are the problems of the star system, the place of sport in literature, and its influence on the national vocabulary.

There is thus a good deal of material which still awaits sociological research; and there is every reason why sociologists should continue to take an interest in this the greatest popular movement of our time.

Nursery Rhymes are International

Text and illustrations by
DOREEN and LARS BO

One of the greatest authorities on English folklore, Halliwell, suggests that many of the oldest English Nursery Rhymes are of Scandinavian origin. It would be a delightful thought for us, in the country of Hans Andersen, to believe that somewhere in the mists of antiquity there might have dwelt in Denmark yet another great children's poet, whose works, albeit in fragmentary form, are still perpetuated in the Universal Nursery.

Whether Halliwell is right or not, one thing is sure: children all over the world still know and love these ancient rhymes.

On these pages it has only been possible to select a few of the hundreds of verses of which similar versions can be found in the child literature of many lands. It would appear that, whatever the squabbles between nations, there is concord between the nurseries!

All the world over when children find a LADYBIRD they let it walk up their index finger and ask it to fly away while they chant a little verse. Some of these verses are probably spells of great antiquity. But the ladybird also has roots in the Christian tradition, as its name alone shows us: in Swedish it is "Mary's key-maiden," in French "le bête à bon Dieu", in Spanish "Vaquilla de Dios", etc., and in some parts of England "Our lady's bird".

DANISH

Lille Mariehøne, Lille Mariehøne
Flyv op til Vor Herre
og be' om godt Vejr til i morgen.

ENGLISH

Ladybird, ladybird
Fly away home,
Your house is on fire
And your children all gone;
All except one
And her name is Ann,
And she has crept under
The frying pan.

GERMAN

Himmelsküchlichen, flieg aus!
Dein Haus brennt,
Deine Kinder weinen alle miteinander.

GERMAN

Marienkäferchen, flieg weg'
Dein Häuschen brennt,
Dein Mütterchen flennt,
Dein Vater sitzt auf der Schwelle:
Flieg in Himmel aus der Hölle
(Deutches Kinderbuch 1848)
(There are many other German variants).

FRENCH

Vole au firmament bleu,
Ton nid est en feu,
Les Turcs avec leur épée
Vont te tuer ta couvée.
Hanneton, vole, vole,
Hanneton, vole.
(Also sung to the cockchafer)

BROWBENDER. From China to the North Pole mothers play with their small children, place a finger on the forehead, the nose, the eyelids, the mouth — and tickle the child under the chin. The laughter which is the sure result is at any rate international, if you are still in doubt whether the verses are!

ENGLISH

Brow bender,
Eye peeper,
Nose dreeper,
Mouth merry,
Chin cherry,
Knock at the door,
Ring the bell,
Lift the latch,
Walk in ...
Take a chair
Sit by there,
How d'you do this morning?

DANISH

Pandeben,
Øjesten,
Næseben,
Mundelip,
Hagetip,
Dikke, dikke dik.
J. M. Thiele 1820.

FRENCH

Nez cancan,
Bouche d'argent,
Menton de buis,
Joue brulee,
Joue rotie,
Petit euyet,
Grand euyet,
Toc, toc, Maillet.
E. Rolland 1883.

CHINESE

Knock at the door,
See a face,
Smell an odour,
Hear a voice,
Eat your dinner,
Pull your chin, (or ke chihk chih).
Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes.
I. T. Headland 1900.

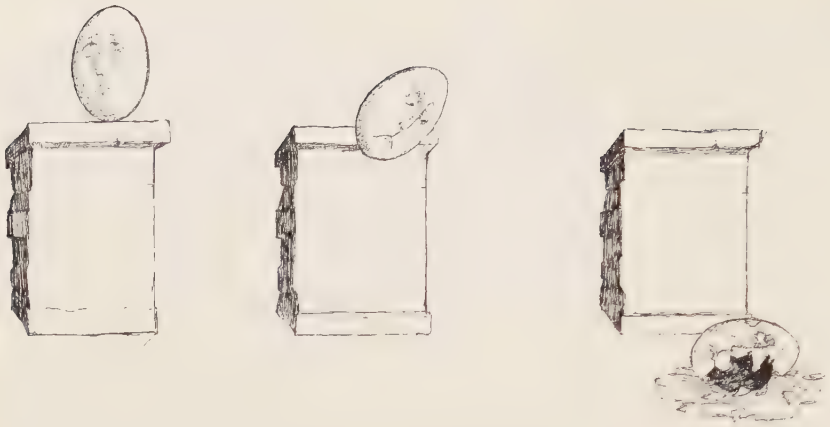
PAT-A-CAKE, PAT-A-CAKE. The Danish cake lands in the ashes while the English ends as it should do, in the oven.

ENGLISH

Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man!
Bake me a cake as fast as you can.
Pat it and prick it, and mark it with P,
And put it in the oven for baby and me.

DANISH

Klappe, klappe kage!
I morgen skal vi bage,
bage kagen søde,
dyppe den i fløde,
hvormed skal vi den prikke?
Med en gylden stikke.
Kast den op og kast den ned!
Så falder den i asken.



The sad story of HUMPTY DUMPTY shows mankind in all its impotence. In Denmark we state modestly that no man in all the country can save little Pylle. The Swedes look upon the matter from a more international viewpoint: not a doctor in the whole world can help Trille Lille: while neither the English king's men nor all his horses can put Humpty Dumpty together again.

ENGLISH

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again.

DANISH

Lille Pylle lå på hylde,
Lille Pylle falder ned,
Ingen mand i dette land
Lille Pylle redde kan.

SWEDISH

Trille Lille Satt pa take',
Trille Lille Trilla' ner;
Ingen läkare i hela världen
Trille Lille laga kan'.

GERMAN

Wirgele-Wargele auf der Bank
Fallt es 'runter ist es krank.
Ist kein Doktor im ganzen Land,
Der dem Wirgele-Wargele helfen Kann
(Meir 1858)

DUTCH

Hümpelken-Pumpelken sat op de Bank,
Humpelken-Pumpelken fel von de Bank;
Do is ken Dokter in Engelland
De Hümpelken-Pümpelken kuräre kann.
(& many other versions).

AMERICAN
PENNSYLVANIAN DUTCH

Hobberti Bob uf der bank,
Hobberti Bob unich der bank,
Es is ken Mann im ganse Land,
Das die Hobberti Bob fange kan.

FRENCH

Boule, boule su l'keyere,
Boule, boule par terre,
Y n'a nuz homme ein Angleterre Pou
l'erfaire — L'oeuf.
(Rimes & Jeu d'enfance, Rolland 1883).

ENGLISH

Two legs sat upon three legs
With one leg in his lap;
In comes four legs
And runs away with one leg;
Up jumps two legs,
Catches up three legs,
Throws it after four legs,
And makes him bring back one leg.

DANISH

Toben sad på Treben
og gnavede på Etben;
så kom Firben
og tog Etben fra Toben.
Men Toben tog Treben
og slog til Firben,
så Firben tabte Etben.

GERMAN

Zweibein sass auf Dreibein und ass Einbein
Da nahm Vierbein Zweibein Einbein,
Da nahm Zweibein Dreibein und schmiss Vierbein,
Dass Vierbein Einbein fallen Liess.
(Many German versions in ODNR).

TWO LEGS, one of the oldest riddles known, makes a rudimentary appearance in Bede's Flores: Vidi bipedem super tripodem sedentem, cecidit bipes, corruit tripes.

DANISH

Visselulle, mit lille barn!
Mor sidder og vinder garn,
far går på Langebro
køber barnet nye sko –
nye sko med spænder,
så sover barnet længer.

ENGLISH

Bye, baby bunting,
Daddy's gone a-hunting,
Gone to get a rabbit skin
To wrap his baby bunting in.

SCOTTISH

Hushie ba, burdie beeton,
Your Mamie's gane to Seaton,
For to buy a lammie's skin
to wrap your bonnie boukie in.

RUSSIAN

Baiu-baiu, Otez ushel za ribouiu,
Mat ushla korov doit,
Dedushka – uhu varit
Nianechka — pelenki mit.
Luli luli, lulenki'

(Pesenki Baiki, L. Diakonov (Moscow) 1942). ODNR.
Trans: (Hush, hush, Father's gone fishing, Mother went to milk the cows, Grandfather to cook some soup, Nurse — to wash your clothes.)

SLEEP SOFTLY little child! Daddy's gone a-hunting—that is, the English Daddy. In Scotland it's Mammie who's gone to Seaton to buy a lambskin, in Russia Grandfather is cooking the soup, while the Danish father walks over the bridge to buy new shoes, new shoes with buckles on . . .

The difference between the English, French, and Danish texts is mainly confined to the names. It is good to know that Hans, Pierre and Jack are kept busy BUILDING HOUSES all over Europe—even if the houses won't get any farther than the nursery.

FRENCH

Voici la maison que Pierre a batie
etc.

ENGLISH

This is the house that Jack built.
This is the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the rat,
That ate the malt, that. etc.
This is the cat,
That killed the rat, etc.
This is the dog,
That worried the cat, etc.
This is the cow with the crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog, etc.
This is the maiden all forlorn, that
Milked the cow with the, etc.
This is the man all tattered and torn,
That kissed the maiden all. etc.
This is the priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all, etc.
This is the cock that crowed at morn,
That woke the priest all shaven and and shorn, etc.
This is the farmer sowing his corn,
That kept the cock that crowed at morn, etc.

DANISH

Her er det hus, som Hans har bygt.
Her er det malt, som lå i det hus,
som Hans har bygt.
Her er den mus, som åd det malt,
som lå i det hus, som Hans har bygt.
Her er den kat,
som tog den mus
som åd det malt,
som lå i det hus,
som Hans har bygt.
Her er den hund, som bed den kat,
som tog den mus, som åd det malt,
som lå i det hus, som Hans har bygt.
Her er den ko, som stanged' den hund,
som bed den kat, som tog den mus,
som åd det malt, som lå i det hus,
som Hans har bygt.
Her er den pige, som malked' den ko, etc.,
Her er den mand, der gav sin tro
og holdt af pigen, som malked' den ko,
etc.,
Her er den præst, som vied de to,
den unge mand, som gav sin tro,
og holdt af pigen, etc.
Her er den hane, som galede fro,
hver morgen for præsten, som vied de to,
den unge mand, som gav sin tro,
og holdt af pigen, som malked den ko,
som stanged den hund, som bed den kat,
som tog den mus, som åd det malt,
som lå i det hus, som Hans har bygt.

NOTE: Many of the Rhymes used have been taken from that fascinating and comprehensive authority on nursery lore, *The Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes*, edited by Iona and Peter Opie. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1951.

ROCK-A-BYE BABY! The Danish version of this nursery rhyme is remarkable for bringing into the verses the black sheep of the family, the brother, who is only a fiddler and has not even enough money to buy new strings for his fiddle. What his sister Anne is doing in Copenhagen when she is not driving around in the golden sledge is open to question! The brother in the English version, on the other hand, is somewhat better off—after all, Johnny is a drummer and drums for the king.

DANISH

Dippe, dippe due,
min moder er en frue,
min fader er en herremand,
min broder er en spillemand.
Han spille ikke længe,
thi strenge koster penge;
pengene er i kisten,
kisten er i København;
der bor søster Ane,
hun kjør, hun kjør'
i den forgyldte kane!

ENGLISH

Rockabye baby,
Thy cradle is green,
Father's a nobleman
Mother's a queen:
And Betty's a lady,
And wears a gold ring;
And Johnny's a drummer
And drums for the king.

GERMAN

Schlaf, Kindlein, schlaf,
Dein Vater ist ein Graf,
Dein Mutter ist ein Trampeltier
Was kann das kleine Kind dafür.

Snowstorm in the square at Amalienborg (the Royal Palace): before the changing of the guard

The King's Own Men

By Finn Borberg

The Royal Guards are one of the most distinguished of Danish regiments, outstanding by reason of their traditions and military prowess and the old comradeship of ex-service men. They are also one of the most popular regiments. Every day the Royal Guard in bearskin caps march through Copenhagen, followed by crowds of young people and visitors. As one of the oldest Danish regiments they celebrated on June 30 this year their 300th anniversary

When the Royal Guards headed by their festive band march in procession through the streets of Copenhagen for the ceremony of the changing of the guard at the royal residence of Amalienborg all other traffic comes to a stop. However familiar they are with the procession the passers-by will stand and watch; messengers on bicycles form unofficial outriders and street boys make fun in its wake as visitors film the whole show.

The Royal Guards are so bound up with the life of the capital that they have long had an equally popular imitation in the Tivoli Guard, the private corps of boys wearing almost identical uniforms who are familiar to every visitor to the Tivoli pleasure gardens. More recently, the Guards have found a place in the Danish souvenir trade, as the well-known artist Kay Bojesen exports wooden guardsmen...

The Life Guards—"Our Foot Guards" as they were originally called—were established by King Frederik III during the turbulent period 300 years ago when he transformed the elective kingdom into an absolute monarchy. The Royal Danish Life Guards of Foot are the fourth oldest of the 12 regimental Foot Guards in half a score of countries.

While the bulk of the Danish Army in those days was made up of foreign mercenaries, the Royal Guards, almost from their formation, were composed of young men from the King's own territories speaking the national tongue. Though the ancient Danish provinces east of the Sound were ceded to Sweden in the year of the regiment's foundation, it included a company of Scanians from the start. It had also many Norwegians, the King of Denmark being the ruler of Norway down to 1814.

To Honour and Dignity

The Foot Guards were not the most distinguished Danish regiment during their first years. The household troops who formed the King's bodyguard at the Palace consisted for some years yet of members of the Halberdiers and Horse Guards. But 300 years ago a detachment of some 500 men marched daily through the small capital and were posted at the city gates and ravelins, and outside the residences of princes, generals, and ambassadors. The troops who performed this service included members of the Regiment of Foot Guards.

In 1684 the King turned the unit into a real Guards Regiment; a model regiment splendidly dressed and responsible directly to him. The full Foot Guards parade, with colour, pipes, and drums, was introduced about 60 years later. The prescribed ceremonial and salute which dates from then—including the slow trooping of the colour on old English lines—is still substantially retained at Amalienborg, the fine Baroque palace in four blocks where the King resides and to which the Royal Guards are linked by ties of history.

At Amalienborg each man does 24 hours of service at a time. The procession takes place for the changing of the guard. It is only during these 24 hours that the guardsmen wear their old and celebrated

uniforms with the bearskin caps which were introduced in 1805. The red coat, which has remained substantially unchanged for over 130 years, is worn on ceremonial occasions three times a year: the birthdays of the King and Queen on March 11 and March 28, and New Year's Day.

The Royal Guards provide a detachment of men for guard duties at Sorgenfri Palace, the residence of the King's brother, Prince Knud, on the outskirts of Copenhagen. The regiment also mount guard at the King's summer residence of Graasten Palace in South Jutland and Fredensborg Palace in North Zealand when he is there.

Fighting the Nazis

The Royal Guards defended Amalienborg during the Nazi aggression on April 9, 1940, and along with the rest of the Danish Army they were disarmed on August 29, 1943, after fighting at barracks and at Sorgenfri, to which King Christian had temporarily transferred his residence.

The duties of the Royal Guards at Amalienborg are thus more than those of a traditional parade. The Guards are responsible for the King's security, guard duties at the Palace being outside the scope of the police. In spite of the old-fashioned uniforms, the system is organized on fully modern lines with the help of technical aids unthought of by the public who watch the guardsmen on sentry duty below the King's windows.

Erect, self-appointed guardsman prepared to look after the King...

On ordinary occasions the Royal Guards, in their training and their defence tasks, rank with other units of the Danish Army. They have the field equipment of an infantry regiment and their active service uniforms are the same except for the regimental collar badge plus the royal cipher, a distinction shared with the Hussars. The regimental depot and training centre is in North Zealand, where normal military training takes place. The garrison is in the old building by Rosenborg Palace, erected more than 200 years ago as the King's orangery and converted soon after into the Guards' barracks.

Best of a Hundred

The regimental colour of the Guards bears on its ribbons the names and dates of battles in which they have distinguished themselves. The regiment had its baptism of fire soon after it was formed, when the Danish Army repulsed an attempt by King Carl X Gustav of Sweden to take Copenhagen in 1658-59. In the heavy fighting against the Swedes and Germans in the succeeding centuries the Foot Guards acquitted themselves gallantly: at Nyborg,

The Guards training in field service: a bazooka platoon is in position to give attacking tanks a warm welcome

King Frederik's gift to his men: a regimental colour which the King personally presented

1659, Lund, 1676 (when they lost half of their strength), Malmö, 1677, Hälsingborg, 1710, Gadebusch, 1712, Stralsund, 1715, Isted, 1850, and Dybbøl, 1848 and 1864.

Internationally known places could also have been borne on the colour. Half of the regiment fought as English mercenaries in Ireland for William of Orange against James II. In 1692 they were transferred to Flanders; and after the Battle of Steinkirk William called them the best of his 100 battalions. The battle cost the Foot Guards 400 men in dead and wounded. A few years later a battalion of the regiment again served as English mercenaries when they fought under Marlborough at Oudenarde and Malplaquet.

At the Edinburgh Tattoo

Thus it was a case of reviving old associations with British military tradition when the Royal Danish Foot Guards welcomed the Scottish tattoo, a few years ago, to the parade ground at Rosenborg. Last year the ties became even closer when 80 guardsmen took part in the Edinburgh tattoo.

In the course of time the Foot Guards have had two honorary colonels-in-chief: King Carl XV of Sweden and Czar Alexander III of Russia. The late King Christian X (1870–1947) was trained as a recruit and rose, as the first Danish king to do so, to the rank of commanding officer in the period 1906–08. Many princes have also served in this regiment in their time.

A Son in the King's Uniform

The Foot Guards consist of tall men; a tradition which, in Denmark as elsewhere in Europe, was introduced after the formation by Frederik I of Prussia of his own Guard of giants. For a long time the prescribed height of a guardsman was three "Hamburg yards". In 1769 it was made 68 Danish inches—since converted into 175 cm (about 5ft 9ins).

The Foot Guards form an exception to the rule that regiments recruit their men in the counties where they are garrisoned. Guarding the King's person is not confined to young men from Copenhagen and district, where throughout the 300 years the regiment or parts of it have been garrisoned. National service men from all over the country may apply to join the Guards. If they have the right height they stand a chance. But it is a regiment with traditions, and so anyone who can show that his forefathers were guardsmen stands a bigger chance. In recent years there have been guardsmen whose ancestors have worn the bearskin for four generations.

For the very reason that the Foot Guards are recruited from all over the country no other regiment has so many old comrades' associations in every district. Every year hundreds of former guardsmen of the jubilee years pour into Copenhagen for their celebrations.

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Evacuation after 11 Years

After 11 years in Germany Danish troops evacuated Itzehoe, in Holstein, on March 31. The Danish force (then 4,000 men) moved in on June 25, 1947, to relieve British occupation troops, and has been stationed at Aurich, Varel, Jever, Wilhelmshafen, and Oldenburg. In 1951 the force was converted into a NATO command (1,500 men), garrisoned at Itzehoe. The last occasion on which there were Danish troops at Itzehoe was in 1863.

Ex-guardsmen from all over the country and many hundreds from abroad attended the tricentenary celebrations of the regiment on June 30 this year. King Frederik IX took the salute when 6,000 of them marched to the Royal palace after the ceremony on the barracks square.

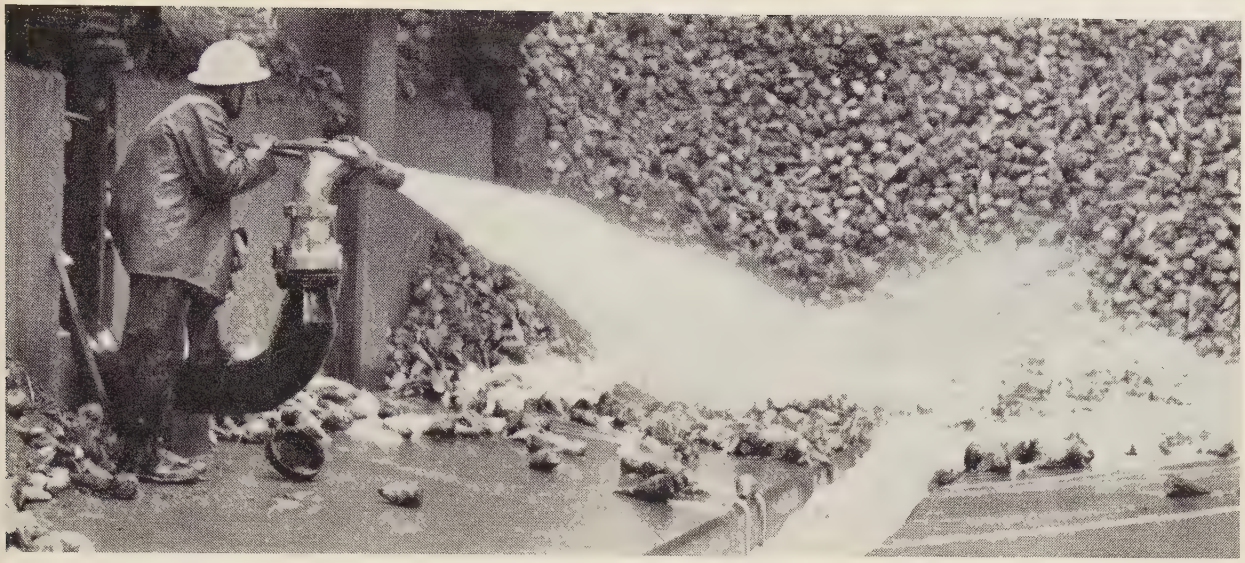
The Foot Guards are an institution which helps to establish democratic ties between the people and Danish national defence.

Amalienborg Exhibition

The centenary celebrations included an exhibition at Amalienborg, showing a cavalcade of the 300 years in the form of tableaux of the outstanding battles, old uniforms, arms and equipment, trophies, and historical relics of various kinds.

The exhibition was unique in itself. It was held in the part of the Palace which used to be occupied by the "Father-in-law of Europe", King Christian IX. Neither this nor any other part of Amalienborg had ever been opened to the public before.

Naval units (shown in anchor formation) took over from the Guards on the celebration days



White Gold

By Frank Hernov

Sugar—produced from beet—is such an important item in the Danish economy that it has been called "white gold". Besides sugar, Denmark exports sugar-beet, beet seed, and the machinery for extracting the sugar—all of them of unexcelled quality

Denmark has been called a country without raw materials, but this is not strictly true. One valuable raw material she does possess—the human material. Over the years it has made her—an otherwise poor nation—a large exporter.

An exciting chapter in the record of her exports is formed by what has been called "white gold"—sugar. Beet sugar is produced in other places besides Denmark, but the Danish product is among the best and it is in great demand in many countries. The same is true of Danish sugar-beet seed, as well as of the extraction system employed by Danish factories.

It is 85 years since Danish farmers and industrialists first entered into fruitful cooperation in sugar production. Before then there had been Danish refineries for processing cane sugar, some of which came from Danish colonies that are now the American Virgin Islands.

C. F. Tietgen, the great Danish financier who influenced Danish industry in a variety of ways at the end of the last century, also had an eye on sugar-beet. He amalgamated existing refineries to form the concern known as the Danish Sugar Factories, which now has eight beet sugar plants and one refinery. The ninth factory in Denmark is a Cooperative enterprise.

The production of beet sugar proved to be a sound idea. Industry had a new raw material, and farmers a regular customer they could rely upon. Now Denmark has 25,000 producers and 72,000 hectares (178,000 acres) of land under sugar-beet. The association of industry and agriculture is of great value to farmers. For example, the exhausted beet is returned to them for use as pig food.

The Danish Sugar Factories is a registered company under Government control, but the Government holds none of

The sugar-beet season is in the late autumn and is known as the "campaign". In the sugar-beet districts small trains cross the fields along miles of narrow-gauge railways. Upper picture: Washing the beet at a factory

A Danish field of seed sugar-beet, a picture of lush fertility

the stock. The company has operated under licence since 1932 and its concession is terminable in 1960. It undertakes to pay for beet at a price fixed by the Ministry of Trade after negotiation with the growers. In return, the Government guarantees a full return for the costs of production, which include interest on share capital at the rate of 5 per cent.

Raw Beet Exported

In the 1957–58 season the production was 2,363,000 tons of sugar-beet, with a sugar output totalling 330,000 tons. Of this amount, just under 80,000 tons was exported, to countries which included the United Kingdom, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Jordan, and French West Africa.

Danish sugar travels far and wide. The natural market is Northern Europe, but with low freight rates the industry can successfully compete in more distant markets. Danish sugar is second to none in quality and a minimum polarization (or purity) of 99.8 per cent is guaranteed. Normally, the standard is even higher, but it is not a Danish habit to promise more than can safely be guaranteed. It is not only the refined sugar which is exported. During recent years sugar-beet has been sold to Germany, Sweden, and Finland, for processing by local industries.

High quality has involved hard work. The growing of sugar-beet requires a great deal of care as well as experience. A farmer has to be "on speaking terms" with his beet. He must give it daily attention. For his trouble he will be well rewarded.

Seed and Machinery

Necessity is the mother of invention, as was proved during the First World War. Beet seed then was difficult to obtain, and so the idea arose of growing our own seed and even exporting it.

The research work was carried out in the twenties; in the thirties Danish producers were getting their seed from domestic sources; exports began in the forties and have been considerably expanded in the fifties.

In ideal cooperation between practical farming and scientific theory several strains were developed which were fully equal to any foreign variety. These have since been surpassed by polyploid strains (having a multiplied chromosome set). It was the first polyploid sugar-beet seed in the world, and it has held its own as one of the best. The strain is in wide demand and is exported to many countries.

Three forms of export have been mentioned: the sugar, the beet, and the seed. There is a fourth. The Danish Sugar Factories have devised the best continuous diffusion unit now on the market. (This is the apparatus which extracts the sugar from the beet.) The Danish continuous diffuser, which costs between 500,000 and 1,500,000 kroner according to size, has attracted considerable attention. It is exported under licence to many parts of the world, and about 50 units are already in use in Europe, Asia and the United States.

The Outlook

What is the future outlook for sugar? It can scarcely be doubted that world sugar consumption will rise, for a higher standard of living has invariably been accompanied by a bigger use of sugar. Sugar, it has been said, follows civilization; this being so, the world will want a lot more sugar.

In Asia, the annual consumption is less than 5 kilos per head, while in Denmark it is over 50 kilos. A number of countries are developing fast and will have an increasing demand for sugar.

Denmark will meet her obligations.

A busy scene at a sugar factory; farms delivering their beet

The production of Danelard is based on scrupulous laboratory sests

Necessary to well-being

By Hans Bang

Lard has been used medicinally for centuries, and so must obviously be pure. Purity is only one of the qualities which make Danish lard a popular food in households large and small. Lard is quite simply a "concentrated form of energy"

Lard has a long history. The English word for it is proof of this, for it comes from the Larin *laridum*, which means, simply, pig fat; it is further related to two Greek words, so that, in fact, the word "lard" means a "pig fat, dainty and sweet", which is exactly what it is in its pure form. It has been used medicinally for centuries as the base of curative ointments, and everyone knows how pure this must be. During the past century or so, however, lard has ceased to be exclusively pig fat, as techniques of incorporating beef fat and vegetable oils have been developed in order to produce a cheaper cooking fat; but experts agree that there is nothing to beat pure lard.

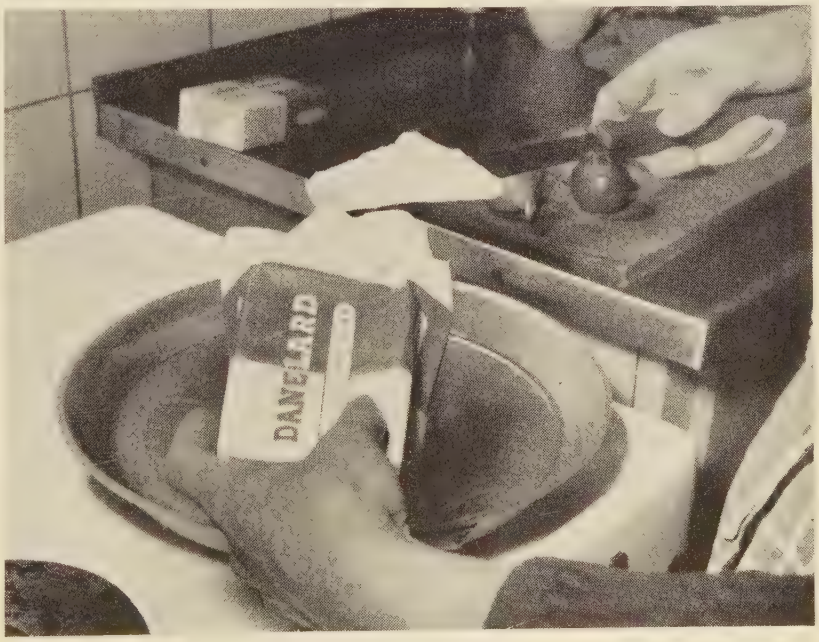
There are great differences in the characteristics of vegetable oils and animal fats, and most chefs and many housewives have definite views about their respective effects on cooking. So there was reason to believe that a top-quality pure lard would meet a great demand when imports were decontrolled.

When this happened in Britain on August 1, 1954, the Danish Bacon Factories' Export Association promply organized a campaign for Danish lard, and the same autumn a central packing station for Danish lard was started at Kolding. It was appreciated from the outset that the modern trend was away from bulk lard. The grocery trade wants packets for convenience of handling; and the housewife wants them because she has become increasingly hygiene-conscious. The production of Danish lard was therefore organized for sale in neat half pound packets, marketed under the brand name of Danelard.

Purest Possible

Within two-and-a-half years Denmark had gained second place after the United States in lard imports into the United Kingdom, and Britain was taking 73 per cent of Denmark's total exports. Over 64,000,000 packets had been supplied to the British market and a single week's sales had reached a total of 1,000,000 packets. Markets had also been developed in other areas, such as the Middle East.

Danelard has quickly achieved popularity and the demand for it continues to grow because it is lard in the fullest sense of the Latin *laridum*, the pure natural product—99.7 per cent pure pig fat (the only reason why 100 per cent is not claimed being that it is impossible to guarantee that a small amount of the



Danelard sizzling in the pan

Checking the weight of Danelard packets

water used in the processing has not remained in the finished product!)

New Manufacturing Technique

The manner of making Danelard and the care that is taken over this high quality product is interesting. It is made from the fat of pigs passed as sound and healthy by the veterinary inspectors at the bacon factories. Processing must be carried out with great care in order to ensure a pure natural product having the fine keeping qualities of natural fat.

After approval by the veterinary inspectors, the raw material is first carefully examined and anything in the rendering process which might affect the colour, smell, or taste is removed. It is then thoroughly washed in absolutely pure water which must be free from all trace of iron or manganese, because the presence of either of these would affect the colour, smell, and flavour, as well as the keeping quality. After draining and airing, the washed fat is boiled in pure water in special boilers. Boiling under pressure for long periods lowers the quality of the resultant lard considerably, and so Danish research workers have developed a means of rendering the fat at a relatively low pressure in less than two hours. Another interesting point in the manufacturing technique is the use of a centrifuge to separate the pure fat from the water as soon as the rendering process is complete. The principle is the same as in the separators used in dairies for separating buttercream from the milk. The old method of lard-making required that the vat or boiler should be allowed to cool by standing, usually until the following day, when all the fat would have risen to the top. Not only does this reduce the keeping quality considerably; it is less hygienic than the centrifuge method and rarely, if ever, achieves the 99.7 per cent pure fat of Danelard.

Very Small Crystals

Linked with the centrifugal separator is a combined cooling and homogenizing unit in which the fat is supercooled under pressure. This ensures smoothness and softness in consistency because the crystals of fat are very small; slow cooling causes a lumpy and unstable consistency. It is attention to these details in the processing that has enabled Danelard to gain such an important position in the market in so short a time.

Before packeting, the lard is again examined for colour, smell, taste, and consistency. At the same time analyses are made for water content and free acid content, which indicate whether the fat has been handled with the painstaking care required. Should the lard be below standard, it is declared unfit for packing in the red and white parchment packet which has become increasingly familiar to housewives. This means that it cannot be exported. Only 1 per cent falls below the required standard—convincing evidence of the particularly high quality of this product. These final tests passed, all that remains is for the lard to go forward for packeting in the automatic machines which turn out 60 half-pound packets per minute. As the packets come along the belt there is a constant check of the stated ½ lb per packet.

Improves the Flavour

Fat is a concentrated form of energy, giving double the number of calories provided by the same amount of albumen or sugar. People using much physical energy in their work cannot easily get the required calories if fat is left out of their diet. Fats are necessary to human physical well-being and, at the same time, improve the flavour of food. In recent years it has become clear that many of them contain certain un-saturated fatty acids which are essential to the human organism and which it cannot produce itself. These particular fatty acids are found in true lard in the right quantities.

Research has also shown that fat is necessary in the digestion of other foods. Lard is, in fact, one of the most useful forms of fat, and is cheaper than margarine. Even if that were the same price, lard would still be cheaper in use because the water content of Danelard is not more than 3 per cent, while that of margarine may be anything up to 16 per cent.

Obviously, housewives and cookery experts do not know all these facts, nor how Danelard is made and of the research which has gone into the processing techniques that produce the pure white colour, the soft texture, the good keeping qualities, and the general high quality which is common to all Danish agricultural products and in which their producers take justifiable pride. But housewives and cookery experts just as obviously recognize a top-quality true lard when they see it.

They Like to Make it Good

By Holger Ellert

Healthy stock, thorough-going hygiene, generations of experience, modern technical equipment, and a regular sporting interest in turning out a product that is good and cheap account for the outstanding position of the Danish dairying industry in the world's most discriminating markets

Denmark is the second largest exporter of butter and the third largest exporter of cheese in the world. The Danish dairy industry is also establishing itself, on an increasing scale, as an exporter of preserved milk of all kinds. Danish dairy products are now sold in a hundred markets all over the world. In some countries they are specialities procurable only at luxury hotels; in others they are mass-consumer goods sold at popular prices.

A million and a half dairy cows, five million tons of milk a year, and about 1,400 dairies, creameries, and condensed-milk factories spread all over the country explain this worldwide export trade based on the white liquid.

The Danes like to make good dairy products. Farmers have had generations of experience in quality cattle breeding. Denmark was the first country in the world to combat bovine tuberculosis; now contagious abortion has also been exterminated and a large-scale campaign against contagious mastitis has been laid. Healthy cows give healthy milk, is the Danish farmer's motto. By means of efficient cooperation between the Federation of Danish Dairy Associations, individual dairymen, and veterinary experts the campaign against the cattle diseases was so effectively organized that consumers all over the world have benefited from it.

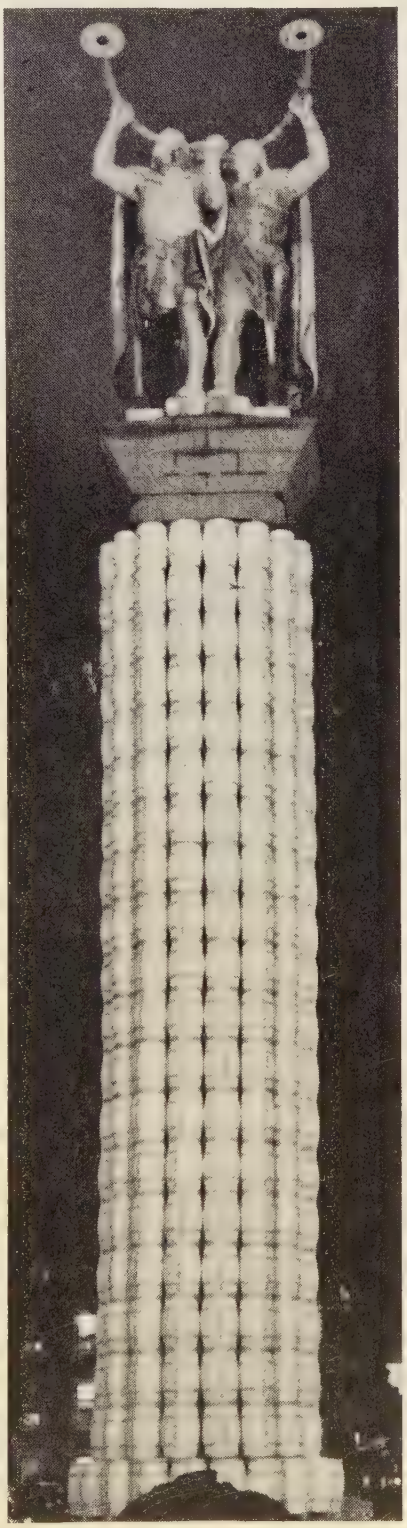
Milk hygiene, inspection at all stages of production, up-to-date mechanized dairies with stainless-steel machinery: these combined with tradition and experience enable the Danish dairy industry to enter the world market with confidence. Its products are among the cheapest in the world.

Exports in 1957 amounted to 117,000 ons of Lur-brand butter valued at 670 mill. kr., 64,000 tons of cheese worth 250 mill. kr., and preserved milk to the value of 180 mill. kr.

The principal customer for Danish butter is the United Kingdom. This is in line with tradition; and now that certain Continental markets have been closed owing to Government subsidizing of the national dairy industry the British market has become even more important than it was. In 1957 the United Kingdom took about 88,000 tons of Danish butter, or 74.3 per cent of the total exports.

An increasing proportion of the butter is sent to Britain ready packed at the dairies, under the slogan: "Packed at the dairy direct from the churn gives the best quality". The wrapping presents the butter as a Danish branded commodity. A parchment-lined aluminium foil in blue and red is used, with the inscription "Danish Lurpak Butter". Nearly 15 per cent of the butter is now sold in the United Kingdom dairy-packed, and Lurpak seems to have found favour with consumers. Those who prefer it can still obtain their butter from the keg. Lurpak is advertised on commercial television, in the Press, and at shows and exhibitions.

The name Lurpak is derived from Lur-brand, the 50-year-old Danish brand which guarantees full quality control. Dairies which fail to observe the requirements are denied the use of the brand and thus may not export. The lur is a delicately shaped wind instrument dating from the Bronze Age, a typically Danish product. Several well-preserved lurs have been found in Danish bogs, but none outside ancient Danish territory.



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Symbolism in butter campaign

Recently the Lurblower Column in the Town Hall Square, Copenhagen, was encased in butter kegs on the occasion of a campaign to publicize dairy produce. Two intertwined lurs (Danish prehistoric instruments) form the trade mark of Danish Dairy products

Better than Ever

Recently the industry has been experimenting in order to produce a type of butter that will keep better and yet retain the delicate flavour of fresh Danish butter. Several types of butter are supplied: salted, sweetened, unsalted, and unsweetened, according to taste.

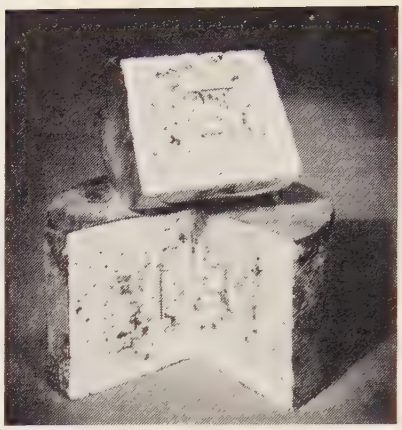
Danish packeted and canned butter is sold in small consignments to many countries overseas: from the West Indies

to Ghana, from Saudi Arabia to Malaya and Hongkong. The United States, which has a surplus of its own butter, admits only a token import of some 90 tons a year. The bulk of this butter is exported in the form of small sticks, colourfully packed, and has been well received by American housewives.

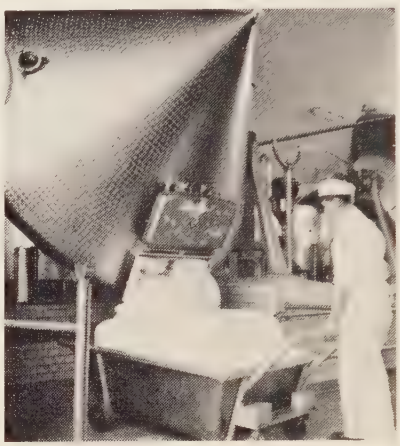
The Danish dairy industry can at comparatively short notice adapt itself to a larger production of packeted butter, should developments require it. The present trend is towards fewer and larger dairies; and in the near future the results will be submitted of experiments in rationalization whereby the cream from 15 dairies is handled at a central churning and packing establishment.

Cheese for all Palates

Since the war the export of Danish cheeses has undergone a rapid expansion, and is now from seven to eight times as great as in 1939. The Danish dairy industry can supply the international table with a large and varied assortment of cheeses for every taste. The spicy moulded cheese Danablu is obtainable at leading hotels from Jamaica to Søndre Strømfjord in Greenland. Danablu, or Danish Blue, is exported chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, and is accompanied on its way to the consumers by publicity on television and radio, in newspapers and women's magazines. The firm round Samso with the nutty flavour is establishing itself in popular favour, like the square Danbo, the circular Fynbo (which has found a special market in Venezuela), the red-rinded Elbo, Tybo, and Molbo, the irregularly holed Maribo, the fragrant Havarti and Esrom, Mycella, which is related to Danablu, Danish Emmenthaler and Danish Camembert, and processed cheeses of all kinds, attractively packed for the table. Rindless cheeses, ready packed in portions and particularly suited



A spicy moulded cheese - Danablu - a tasty and popular food



Steel butter churn at a Danish dairy

for sale in self-service shops owing to the small wastage when cutting, are also produced at Danish factories.

Denmark is one of Canada's largest suppliers of cheese. In 1957, the United Kingdom imported about 11,000 tons. The popular British cheese of Cheddar type has also been successfully produced in Denmark.

Both packeted butter and various types of cheese are now exported in a special cardboard box with built-in gables which protect it against knocks and blows. The container helps to sell the contents: the butter box has the exact appearance of an out-size packet of butter.

Preserved Milk up 40 p.c.

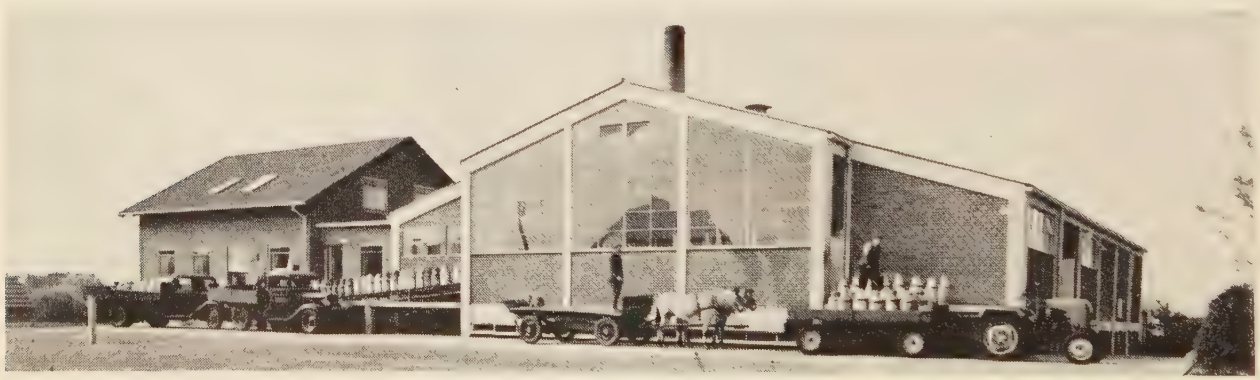
Preserved milk has been produced in Denmark for many years; but recently a number of up-to-date factories have been built, spread about the country, which can increase their production should circumstances warrant it. The exports in 1957 were about 40 per cent higher than the year before. The customers include the United Kingdom, but there are important overseas markets in Central and South America and the Far East. The present low price of butter has stimulated in the dairying industry an interest in milk powder and all kinds of preserved milk as a means of spreading exports.

It will be observed that the Danish dairy industry, which meets all the requirements of the home market, is extremely export-minded. It tries to market its products wherever it can, but in many countries meets with tariffs and import restrictions, direct embargoes, and similar handicaps. To traditional trade partners like the United Kingdom it is emphasized that "we sell Danish in order to buy British". Reciprocity is always a good thing.

No "Umbrella"

A fact which must be stressed is that the Danish farmer and dairyman operates without any form of "umbrella". He has no protective tariffs and receives no Government subsidies. Consequently, he has to work to a high level of productivity and with an extensive use of machinery, including British tractors. Ninety per cent of Danish cows are machine-milked. So it is at all stages of production.

Generations of experience and modern technical equipment guarantee the quality —Danish.



A typical Danish Cooperative dairy of recent years

A work-room in the up-to-the-minute, super-hygienic cigar factory near Copenhagen

Napoleon Fathered Cigar Exports

By H. C. Nielsen

It is only in wartime that Denmark grows tobacco, and yet Danish cigars rank with the best. The cigar-making firm which was founded 132 years ago by a refugee does a large international business and has the most up-to-date cheroot factory in Europe

A brandy and a good cigar with one's coffee are popular the world over. The shadow of Napoleon, familar on brandy bottles, once lay over Europe, and in 1811 it prompted a young man to remove from Hamburg in Germany. This fugitive from French military service was the eighteen-year-old A. M. Hirschsprung, who, in Copenhagen, became apprenticed in the tobacco trade. In 1826 he established his own business, which, in 1870, built the first Danish cigar factory.

Now the firm of A. M. Hirschsprung & Sønner, Ltd., owns one of the most up-to-date cheroot factories in Europe, embracing a wide range of technical refinements. It exports cigars, cheroots, and cigarillos to the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Further India, Africa—and Scandinavia.

The company's main factory is still in the heart of Copenhagen, but a building programme that will take several genetations to complete will transfer the whole production and administration to the pleasant outer suburb of Lyngby. The cheroot factory which has already been built there is visited almost daily by experts from all over the world.

Importance of Colour Scheme

Aesthetic and technical considerations underlie the colour scheme employed in this modern factory. Experience has shown that the best lighting for distinguishing the nearly 240 different shades of colour into which cheroots and cigarillos are sorted is provided by pale blue, olive green, and grey. Incidentally, Denmark, as far as is known, is the only country with skilled cigar makers and sorters who serve a four-year apprenticeship.

This factory has the only fully automatic plant for the handling of cigar tobaccos in the world. Mechanical production has gone so far that the tobacco is untouched by human hand from the opening of the bales of leaf—chiefly obtained from Brazil—to the completion of the filler. After moistening on belts the filler is conveyed to stripping machines, which separate the leaves from the stalk. The entire remaining process of drying, cooling, and transmission through dust-removing plant to the large storage containers also takes place automatically.

The wrapper must still be handled manually because of the colour sorting, but machinery for this is being developed.

The up-to-date factory where the firm has concentrated its machine manufacture (the hand-rolling being done at the Copenhagen factory) is a ferro-concrete structure with an unbuttressed roof, faced with tobacco-brown brick.

Electrical installations and all partitions are mobile, room sizes are flexible, and every machine is loose-fitted and easily renewable. The 300 electric motors are controlled by one man by means of a system of pilot lamps. The air is renewed 8-10 times per hour and maintains the correct degree of temperature and humidity in each department.

Output at the factory totals several scores of millions a year, about 10 per cent of which is exported. This is a considerable quantity for a country which is not a tobacco grower and which clearly smokes all it can at home. Denmark is the biggest cigar-smoking nation in the world, with a consumption per head which is double that of the second biggest consumer, the Netherlands. Women take their share of this large consumption by smoking, to the frequent surprise of foreigners, quite large cigars.

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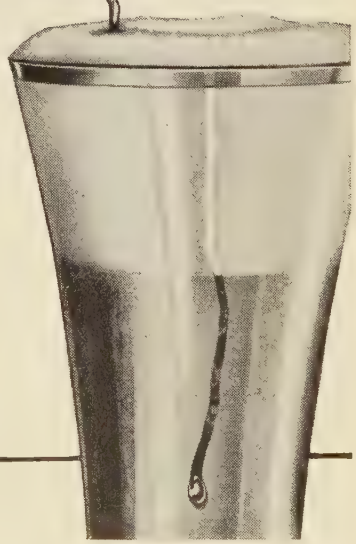

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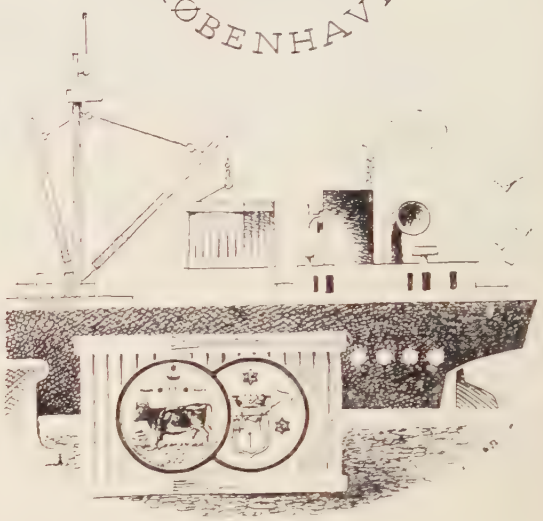

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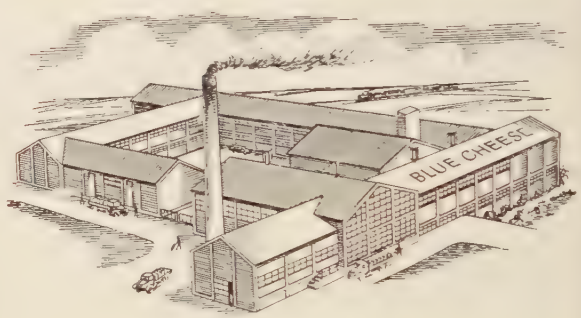

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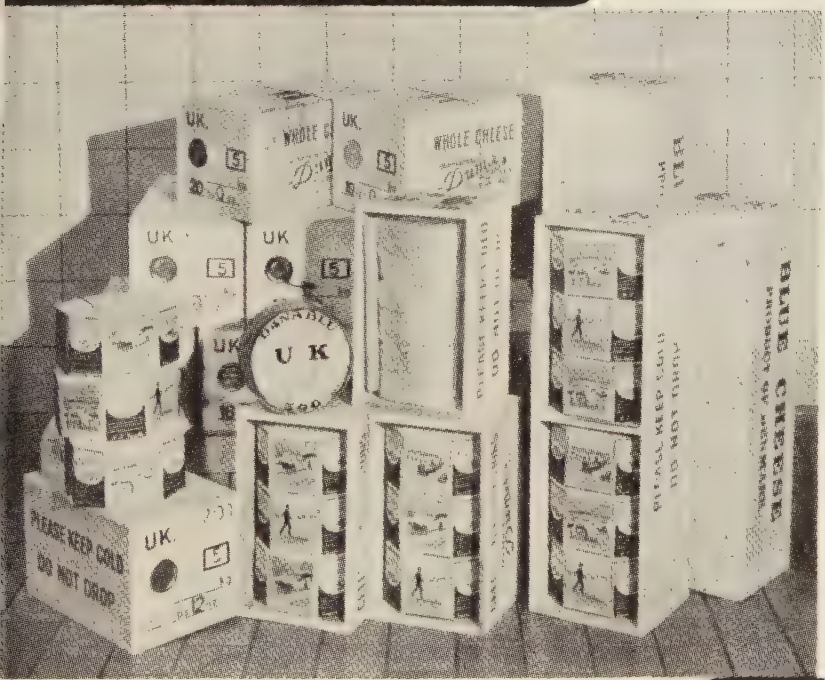

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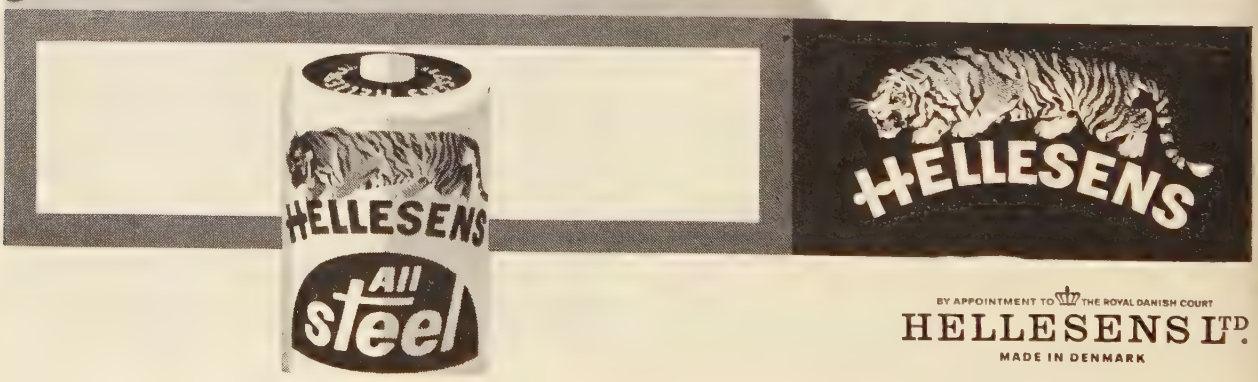

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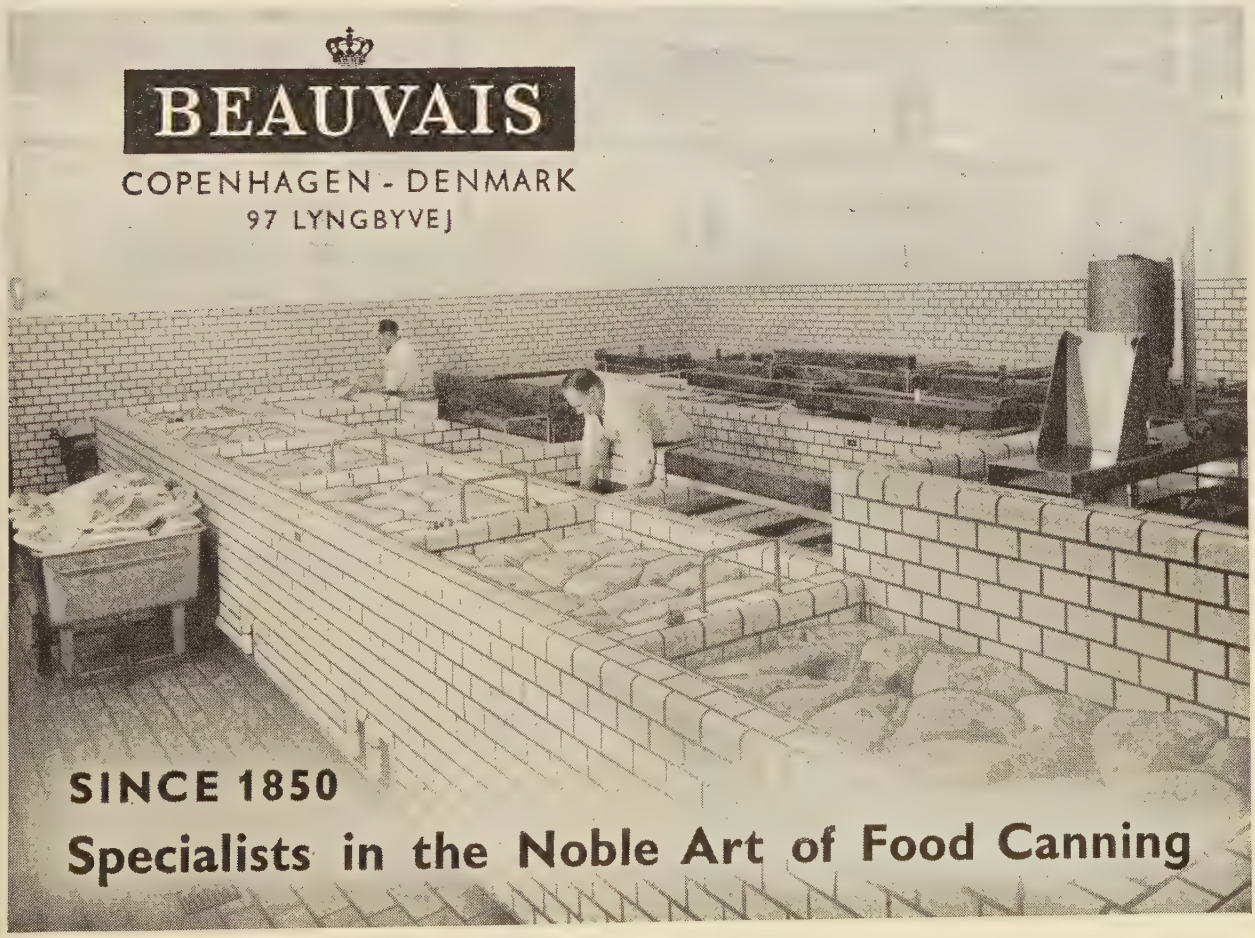

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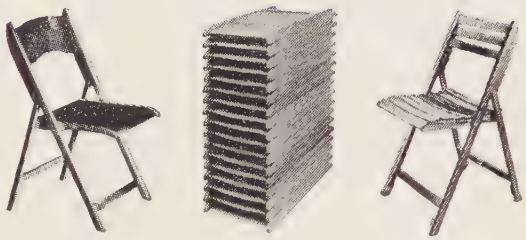

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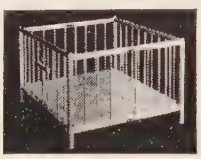

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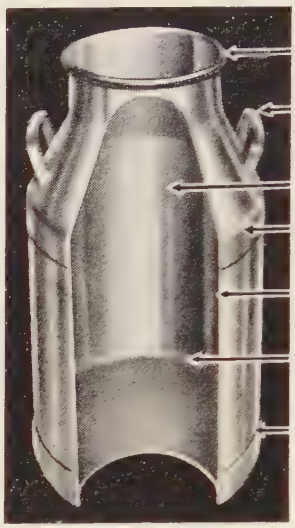

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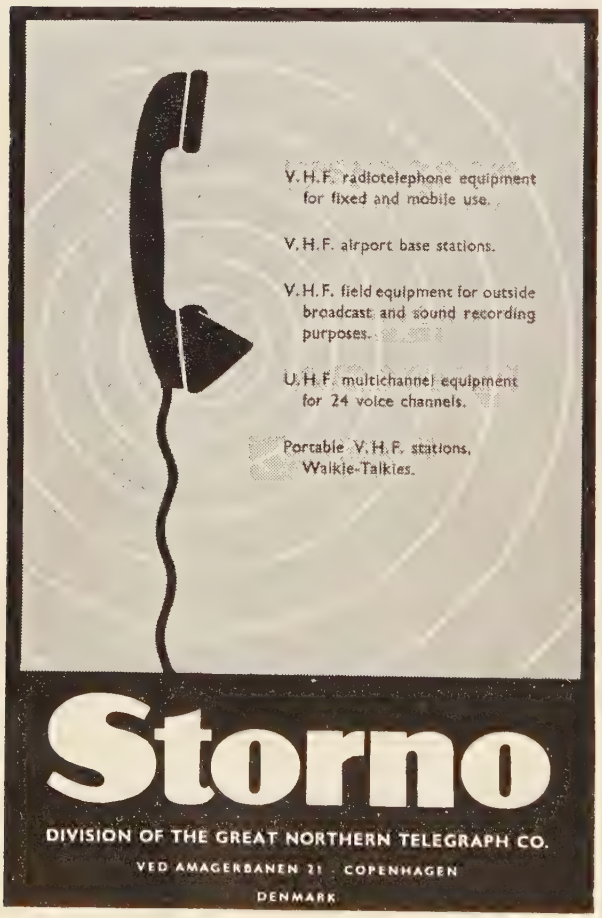

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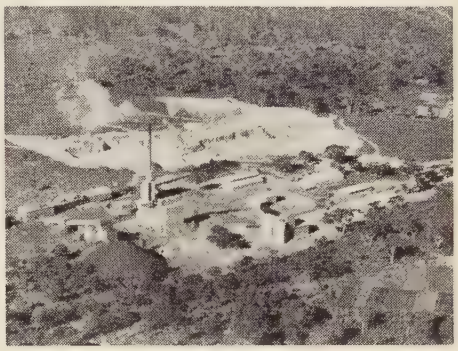

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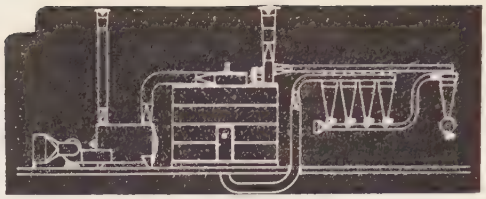

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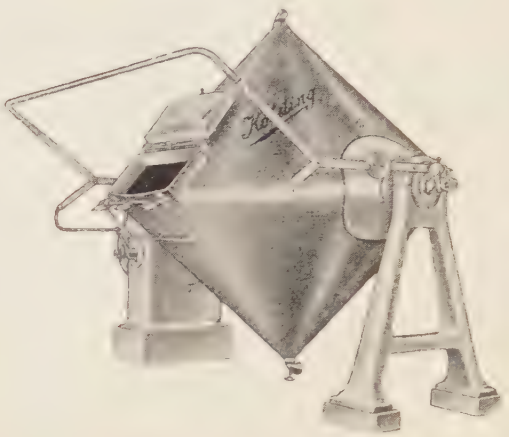

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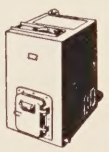

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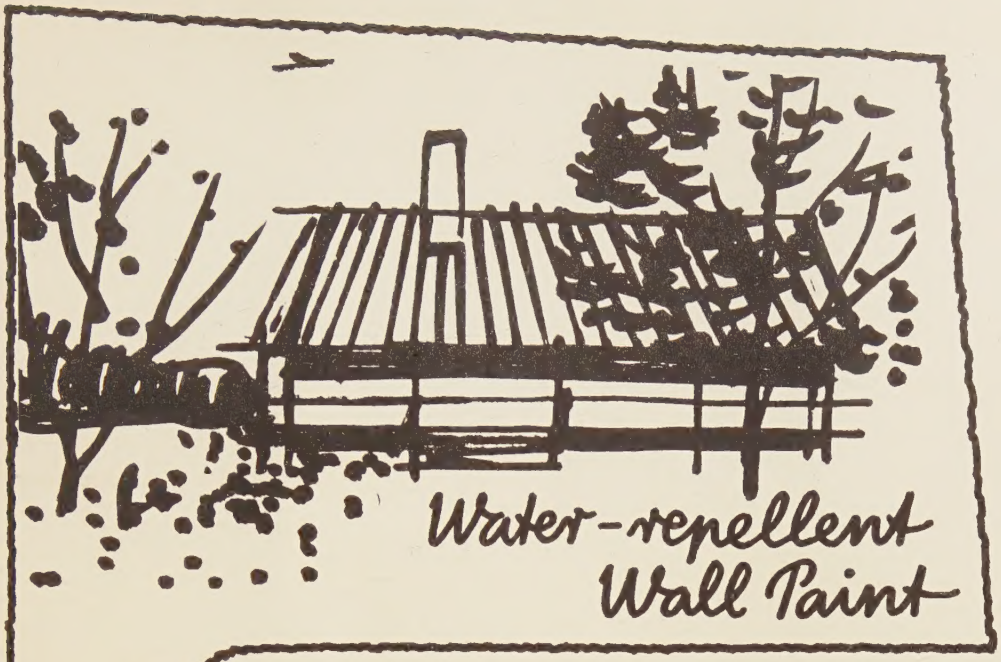

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